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CMP-SPRCP-76-37

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中华人民共和国报纸选译

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 6177-6181
Sept. 13-17, 1976

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 13, 1976 No. 6177

****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING'S THREE POISONOUS WEEDS

Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing from the Ideological and Political Line

- Tsinghua University whips up a new surging tide in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing by way of criticizing "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1976)

Recently, the Party committee of Tsinghua University, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, has further aroused the masses to criticize the three anti-Party and anti-Marxist poisonous weeds concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They are "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development." It has whipped up a new surging tide to deepen study and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

As early as before the summer vacation, the leading members of the Party organizations at all levels in Tsinghua University went deep into the midst of the masses, and together with the masses, systematically summed up Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies and his counter-revolutionary crimes. They studied how Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried to reverse verdicts and in what fields he sought to reverse verdicts. They also studied questions relating to our criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies to find out which had already been criticized, which had not been adequately criticized and which still had not been criticized. This series of penetrating and meticulous investigation and research work served to prepare us to the full extent ideologically and organizationally for whipping up a new surging tide to deepen study and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

The criticism of the three anti-Party and anti-Marxist poisonous weeds concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an important measure to further deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The Party committee of the university emphatically pointed out: On November 3 last year, Chairman Mao pounced upon the two letters of false accusation written by the capitalist-roaders of Tsinghua University, initiated this great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and launched an all-out counter-attack on the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party headed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. On April 7 this year, the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee politically denounced Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary crimes and organizationally dealt a heavy blow at the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. At present the criticism of "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is for criticizing more thoroughly from the ideological and political line Teng Hsiao-p'ing's program, line, ideological source and counter-revolutionary tactics for reversing verdicts and practicing restoration, and for eradicating the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Pushing a revisionist line is the most essential political characteristic of the bourgeoisie. To wage struggle against capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the most important thing for us to do is to solve the question of political line. "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" give concentrated reflection to the ultra-Right essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and are typical examples of revisionism in waving a red flag to oppose the red flag and flaunting the banner of Marxism-Leninism to tamper with and emasculate Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, to criticize in depth "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" is of great significance in helping the cadres and masses distinguish between the right line and the wrong line and raise their capability of discerning genuine from sham Marxism, in combating and preventing revisionism and fighting a protracted war against the capitalist-roaders in the entire historical period of socialism.

With the great significance of criticizing the three big poisonous weeds made clear, the university Party committee called on leading cadres at all levels to mobilize the masses on the most extensive scale, to quickly hand over to the masses the three documents with their negative aspects, and to organize and lead the masses to criticize the documents in depth. Applying the experience gained in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and at the initial stage of the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the cadres took the lead in delivering speeches, making criticism and bringing into full play the role of Party organizations at all levels as fighting bastions. They organized workers' speech-making groups and brought into full play the role of the working class as the main force. They started study classes for revolutionary teachers and theorists to train backbone elements, and brought into full play the backbone role of the ranks of theorists. They made use of

university publications, radio broadcasts, literature and art and other propaganda tools to create revolutionary public opinion in a big way.

With speed and great determination, the broad masses of teachers and students put up new big-character posters, held criticism meetings, and quickly whipped up a new surging tide to deepen study and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They seriously analyzed the role of "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" in Teng Hsiao-p'ing's activities to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism as well as their interrelations.

"On General Program" systematically sums up Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies. It is his restorationist program for all-round restoration of capitalism from the superstructure to the economic base, from the inside to the outside of the Party, and from the local administrations to the army, and for all-round reversal of the verdicts on the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. It fully exposes Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary features, give concentrated representation to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and is, in the words of its concocters, "a blow" struck at the proletariat.

The "Outline Report" is a product of the "three directives as the key link" pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in scientific and technical circles. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempted to use it to "make a wide breach" in scientific and technical circles in order to achieve his criminal goal of launching an all-out attack on the proletariat and bringing about the all-round restoration of capitalism.

The "Regulations for Industry" is evidence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in opposing the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," pushing a whole set of revisionist lines for running enterprises and vainly attempting to change the character of our country's socialist enterprises. It gives concentrated reflection to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's economic ideas of the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie, and was what they called a "major policy."

These are three poisoned arrows shot by the bourgeoisie inside the Party at the proletariat and must be criticized in depth one by one, in a down-to-earth manner and step by step. The main emphasis of the criticism should be placed on "On General Program." It is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political proclamation for capitalist restoration. The "Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry: are all derived from "On General Program" and stand for the concrete application of "On General Program" on all fronts.

How should they be criticized? The revolutionary teachers and students hold that as "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" are typical examples of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag and are very deceptive, we must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings in the course of struggle. Only a thorough study can lead to penetrating criticism. Therefore, we must combine criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with the study of the history of the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

The revolutionary teachers and students of the electronics and mechanical engineering departments criticized "On General Program" in contrast to the "Gotha Program," Khrushchev's secret report and Lin Piao's "Outline of Project '571'." They pointed out: "On General Program" is a counter-revolutionary proclamation fashioned after Khrushchev's secret report; it is essentially as reactionary as Lin Piao's "Outline of Project '571'" but even more crafty and covert tactically. They criticized the "Outline Report" in contrast to the fallacies on the question of science spread by bourgeois rightists in 1957, and pointed out: This big poisonous weed sings a tune with the same excellence as the utterances made by the rightists in opposing the Party's basic line and Party leadership, in sowing discord in the relations between the intellectuals and the Party, etc. What is different is that one comes from the mouth of bourgeois rightists while the other is concocted by capitalist-roaders within the Party. Because of this, the "Outline Report" is more deceptive and dangerous.

They criticized the "Regulatios for Industry" in contrast to the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and the regulations for industry concocted by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing before the great cultural revolution. They pointed out that the "Regulations for Industry" were a variety of those regulations for industry which were criticized in the great cultural revolution as well as a refurbished version of the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine."

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are an important ideological source of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. To criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we must criticize Confucius. Outwardly, not many words of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are used in "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry," but the trash peddled by these three big poisonous weeds is imbued with the same spirit as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

The political theory group, architectural engineering department and other units of Tsinghua University closely linked the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the criticism of Confucius. They criticized Confucius' reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and exposed the reactionary nature of "taking the three directives as the key link." They criticized Confucius' perverted action in "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken, and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," and exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary crimes in actively helping the unrepentant capitalist-roaders and organizing "home-going contingents." They criticized Confucius' call for "rectification of names" and exposed the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "all-round reflection." They criticized what the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius called "benevolent government" and exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vicious intention in bringing about the all-round restoration of capitalism under the smokescreen of "developing production," "concern for livelihood" and "stability and unity." They criticized Confucius' "Doctrine of the Mean" and his reactionary features as a crafty hypocrite, and identified Teng Hsiao-p'ing as such a person.

In the course of revolutionary mass criticism, the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua University first conducted study, discussion and criticism side by side. In the course of discussion and criticism, they grasped the vital issues and the essential points, and made a list of specific subjects for criticism. At present, all departments have listed a number of specific subjects. They generally pay attention to criticizing the three big poisonous weeds in the following questions.

(1) They study Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertions that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" and his important directive concerning the socialist education movement. In the course of criticizing "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry," they recognize the reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party which is sharply antagonistic to the working class. It was precisely in these three big poisonous weeds that Teng Hsiao-p'ing venomously called all the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses who upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line "anti-Marxist class enemies," "petty intellectuals" and "elements going against the tide" in a vain attempt to suppress the proletariat and the revolutionary people. With inveterate hatred for the proletariat, he pointed the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao and at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

(2) They study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's theories on the dictatorship of the proletariat and study the Party's basic program and basic line. They criticize the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" peddled in "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for industry," and criticize the reactionary theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. They denounce Teng Hsiao-p'ing for his criminal attempt to strangle the socialist new things, reverse the verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution. They denounce Teng Hsiao-p'ing for his counter-revolutionary crimes in tampering with the Party's basic line and opposing the taking of class struggle as the key link in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in an all-round way from the economic base to the superstructure.

(3) They study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's theories in the economic field and the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's economic ideas of the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and his revisionist lines in running enterprises and in science and technology.

(4) They study the experiences of the teachers of revolution in waging struggle with opportunism, recognize the common characteristics of opportunist ringleaders and counter-revolutionary double-dealers, criticize the counter-revolutionary tactics of the three big poisonous weeds in waving a red flag to oppose the red flag, and rip off Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bewitching masks.

The criticism of "On General Program, "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" must be linked with the actual conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on all fronts. The revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua University hold that class struggle of all description is political struggle and that the instigation of capitalst-roaders in Tsinghua University to write letters of false accusation is a component of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attempt to reverse verdicts and practice restoration. They link the criticism of the three big poisonous weeds and the revisionist line in education with the two letters of false accusation and Confucius' educational thought.

In the course of criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist economic ideas and his revisionist line in running enterprises and in science and technology, they make investigation and study of the past and current conditions of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the socialist period, wipe out the pernicious influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line in light of problems existing in the actual struggle, and thus give substance and a theoretical basis to revolutionary mass criticism.

They fully understand the protracted and complicated character of the struggle with the capitalist-roaders and vigilantly watch for new tendencies in class struggle. The in-depth criticism of "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" by the broad masses of cadres and the people shows that the excellent situation of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is a heavy blow to the capitalist-roaders who are still on the capitalist road and will inevitably encounter resistance and interference from the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. Therefore, in face of the massive struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, whether or not to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and whether to really criticize him or merely to pretend to criticize him is a test for every cadre and every Party member.

Filled with confidence in victory and standing on the forefront of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the revolutionary leading cadres of Tsinghua University proudly said: "The struggle to criticize the three big poisonous weeds concocted by Teng Hsiao-p'ing shows that although the capitalist-roaders can use various means to achieve temporary successes, the proletariat and the revolutionary people certainly can grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, unite and defeat them. This is a law that has been repeatedly proved by facts in struggle. This is exactly the work we are now engaged in: to unite the cadres and the masses on a most extensive scale, win still greater victories in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

- By NCNA reporters and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporters

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EARTHQUAKES

Bearing the Majority in Mind

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 15, 1976)

In the early hours of July 28, down in the pits at the Luchiato colliery of K'ailuan Coal Mine, miners' lamps were shimmering and people moved about, some digging, some carrying loads, and the rumbling sound of machines was mingled with the cries of the miners. The workers fought shoulder to shoulder with the cadres who had come down to the pits to work, study and live with them. A major battle to recover scrap iron was going on with seething enthusiasm.

By the side of a line of mine wagons stood a stout middle-aged man. With a miners' lamp on his head, his face smeared with coal dust and his body covered with sweat, he carefully loaded the unserviceable steel pipes one by one onto the wagons. Affectionate words came from all directions: "Old Chia, do take a rest!" "Old Chia, do stop and wipe off your sweat!" Someone handed him a towel, but he declined with a smile and bent down again to work. This "miner" was Chia Pang-yü, standing committee member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the colliery.

At 0342 hours, a bang was suddenly heard in the pits. Instantly the lights went out and the draft stopped. The earth rocked like a sailing boat in the storms, and debris kept falling down. Some miners tumbled, and some were injured by crashing objects. When people were thinking what had happened, someone shouted: "It is an earthquake!"

"Comrades! Keep calm and don't panic!" Chia Pang-yü thus called in his loud and clear voice. The miners' lamp shone on his calm but resolute face. Everyone in the galleries promptly quieted down. In big strides, Old Chia hastily ran to the battery telephone set. After a while, there came through the receiver the warm regards of the anti-quake relief command at the surface. They were also notified that due to the interruption of power supply, it was not impossible to escape through the secondary pit, and the 600 and more staff members and workers down in the pits should make emergency exit via the ventilation shaft.

Chia Pang-yü put down the receiver and coolly contemplated and analyzed the situation. He thought: From here to the opening of the ventilation shaft the tunnel was dark, slippery and steep, with pits and accumulated water underfoot. It is by no means easy to cover these ten and more li. Among the 600 and more people down in the pits are members of shaft sinking teams from fraternal units, workers of the coal dressing plant who had come down from the surface to render their support, 100 and more cadres, dozens of women as well as new workers who have come down for only six days. They are not familiar with conditions in the pits and lack experience. If they are not properly organized, there could be panic and danger, and the women comrades and injured workers could be left behind. As there are still

aftershocks, the situation is getting more and more serious. What should be done? Chia Pang-yü was confronted with a severe test.

"With the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the strong leadership of the Party committee and the broad masses of staff members and workers in the pits working as a team, we can extract teeth from the mouth of a tiger and force our way through the dragon's mouth. Difficulties weigh but little!" As he thought to this point, Chia Pang-yü felt strong all over.

An emergency meeting of leading cadres was held in the pits. The responsible persons of various work faces and offices eagerly voiced their opinions. They analyzed the situation, put forward proposals, expressed their determination and were seething with enthusiasm. As he listened to the proud words of his comrades and saw the resolute and optimistic faces of comrades-in-arms beside him Chia Pang-yü's heart was in an agitated state. Chairman Mao's teachings and the mandate of the Party and the class welled up in his mind. He thought: "A Party cadre should think of the majority and serve the interests of the majority at all times. For the sake of bringing the 600 and more class brothers to safety, it is all right even if I have to sacrifice myself." The meeting was very short. Summing up the opinions of everyone, Chia Pang-yü made the following decisions:

(1) Set up a provisional Party branch and a rescue command in the pits, with himself serving as secretary and commander;

(2) Call on everyone to see the bright side of things and pluck up courage for struggle in times of difficulties. In the battle to evacuate the galleries, it is necessary to observe discipline and unite and help each other;

(3) The right order of evacuation is: brother units should leave first, followed by relief comrades from the surface, the coal miners and office cadres;

(4) In critical moments, Party members and cadres should be able to stand the test and save others at the risk of their lives. In all units, the masses should leave before Party members, workers should leave before cadres, and the leaders should be the last to leave.

These few short decisions glittered with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung thought and embodied profound contents. They manifested the unselfish and dauntless heroic spirit of the communists as well as the communist style of saving others at the risk of one's life, and reflected the brand-new spiritual outlook of the broad masses of revolutionary leading cadres after the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the criticism of bourgeois rights, and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Like a mobilization order for combat, the decisions of the Party branch gave the miners who were facing serious danger new confidence and strength in overcoming difficulties. The broad masses of Communist Party

members boldly shouldered the heavy loads, the heroic miners fought in unity and the revolutionary leading cadres marched on the forefront of the struggle. With their own actual action, they composed a spectacular song of revolutionary heroism.

How nice were the Communist Party members! When the rescue command decided to leave a few persons to stand by their own posts in the pits, all the Communist Party members were afraid of falling behind others by coming forward and saying: "I'll stay! I'll stay!" Everyone knew it was dangerous to remain in the pits, but the lofty spirit of self-sacrifice of communists encouraged them to scramble to shoulder dangerous work.

How nice were the working masses! On the march, aftershocks continuously occurred but no one was in panic; debris kept falling on their heads but no one was daunted. The men comrades helped the women comrades, those who were not injured helped the injured, and those who were familiar with the pits showed the inexperienced the way. They led each other by the hand and encouraged one another. When a person tumbled and was hurt, the one by his side would carry him. When debris fell down, some of them would use their own bodies to shield their comrades-in-arms. They climbed up the narrow ladder of the ventilation shaft one after another in an orderly manner, and no one attempted to get ahead of others.... What a touching scene it was!

How nice were the revolutionary cadres! Outside the ventilation shaft, Chia Pang-yü called on the responsible persons of various units to check the number of persons again to make sure that not a single class brother was left behind. When it was discovered that one of the workers of the coal dressing plant was missing, Chu Yu-shan, a Communist Party member and director of the plant, risked his life to go back to the galleries and work faces in search of this worker. After he failed in the first attempt, he tried for the second time and finally brought this class brother out.

The many touching scenes that took place in the evacuation process made Chia Pang-yü feel from the bottom of his heart that "the masses are the real heroes." These commonplace miners and ordinary Communist Party members and basic-level cadres remained undaunted even when the earthquake seriously threatened their lives. They kept the danger to themselves for the safety of others, thereby displaying the lofty communist style. Can we say we should not learn from these heroic working masses? Can we say we should not rely on them? Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically said that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." Isn't the scene before us an effective criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing?

After more than four hours of courageous fighting, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, all the 600 and more workers and cadres working in the pits safely returned to the surface one after another. But none of them went away. They gathered closely around the opening of the ventilation shaft, with eyes looking into the pits. "Why is it that Old Chia and others have not come up?" "They will come up safely!" The workers eagerly waited and murmured among themselves. Teng Hsiao-p'ing protected the interests of revisionist high officials and opposed making the cadres the equal of workers.

Look at our revolutionary cadres of Luchiato. Tempered in the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, they eat, live and work together with the masses of workers. The calluses on their palms are just as thick as those of workers, and they sweat just as much as the workers. In this shift today, more than 100 cadres had gone down to the pits to work, study and live with the workers. When the earthquake occurred, they shouldered the most dangerous work. They evacuated the workers and they themselves were the last to leave. When everyone was brought to safety, Old Chia and a few others were still down in the pits. This showed that they treated themselves as the equal of workers and worked against Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Thinking of all these, how could the workers not be aroused? How could they not worry about Old Chia's safety and feel anxious?

After a long time, suddenly someone exclaimed with joy and excitement: "Look, you people!"

All eyes cast on the opening of the ventilation shaft.
Hearts thumped with excitement.
In the distance there were glimpses of lights,
And as they drew near, the shimmering lights shone
brighter and brighter.

People joyously exclaimed: "Old Chia is coming up!"

- By Jen-min Jih-pao reporters

* * *

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

They Are Laborers As Well As Management Personnel

- An account of the deeds of the workers of Talien Red Banner Shipyard who participate in management

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 19, 1976)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a most gratifying new-type socialist relationship has been established between the leading cadres and the working masses of Talien Red Banner Shipyard. Due to their dogged persistence in labor, the leading cadres can be said to be both managers and laborers. Due to their active participation in management, the ordinary workers can be said to be both laborers and managers. This is a vivid practice of cadre participation in labor and worker participation in management as embodied in the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" commented on by the great leader Chairman Mao. It is also a penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary fallacies, such as "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" and it is necessary to control the workers "more strictly."

(I)

At that time, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing made a lot of noise. On October 25 last year, in the conference room of the Office of Talien Red Banner Shipyard, an unusual meeting of the standing committee of the Party committee was in session. One after another, the standing committee members solemnly and seriously reported on their own progress in the study of theory. The one listening to their reports was not a responsible cadre of an upper-level organ but Communist Party member and ordinary worker Liu Hsien of the valve workshop of the shipyard, because he was chairman of the political propaganda and mass management committee--an organization with its management shared by the workers under the leadership of the Party committee of the shipyard.

The first one who gave his report was Party committee secretary Ts'ui Shu-jen. In a period of less than ten months, he not only read through Collected Works of Lenin, Vols. I-IV, as stipulated by the Party committee, but also went through more than 500 pages of Das Kapital and some other reference books on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He touched on his own harvest and understanding in reading Collected Works of Lenin. One point is that by studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he further understand that the great practice of Lenin's struggle against opportunism of all kinds is of extremely great realistic significance to our current class struggle and line struggle. Another point is that we must get ourselves involved, take Marxist theory as a guide, set ourselves strict demands and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; otherwise, there is the danger of turning revisionist. He reviewed what was left to be desired in study. One after another, other standing committee members also gave reports on their own progress in the study of theory, their harvest and their understanding.

At the end of the meeting, Liu Hsien, speaking on behalf of the workers of the whole factory and in the attitude of the master of the house, made a serious criticism of the reports delivered by the standing committee members on their studies. He said: Marxism is the theoretical basis for the proletarian revolutionary line. The main rule determining whether leadership of an enterprise is really grasped in the hands of Marxists depends on whether the leading cadres of an enterprise "seriously read and study, and have a good grasp of Marxism," as taught by Chairman Mao. The standing committee members have studied more books and reaped a bigger harvest than in any previous year. Liu Hsien felt satisfied with this. The standing committee members seriously read books and assiduously carry out study and are capable of taking time out from a tight work schedule to make a persistent practice of reading and study. Most of them have succeeded in fulfilling the reading plan set by the Party committee and some comrades have greatly overfulfilled this plan. Liu Hsien warmly affirmed the leading role played by the leading cadres in the study of theory. He also suggested that the standing committee members should in the future strive to achieve three things in the study of theory: First, to link study more closely with reality; second, to get oneself involved and to restrict bourgeois rights more consciously; third, to take notes on what they have learned from study. On behalf of the standing committee members, Ts'ui Shu-jen accepted Liu Hsien's comments and expressed their preparedness to use higher standards to greet the next course of supervision and inspection from the working masses.

After the meeting, Liu Hsien transmitted in detail the conditions of study conducted by the standing committee members of the Party committee of the shipyard and other cadres at and above the intermediate level to more than 1,200 people engaged in mass management in various workshops and work sections. This further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people for the study of theory. The study movement was unfolded more vigorously in the whole shipyard.

This large-scale inspection of the study of theory took place after Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts for sabotaging the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is not only a clearcut manifestation of the persistence of the leading cadres of this shipyard in making efforts to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," but also is a prominent case of everyone in this shipyard from the leadership to the masses acting in contravention to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionst line.

(II)

The mass management organization of Talien Red Banner Shipyard was set up in September 1973. Now it comprises ten mass management committees at the shipyard level, dealing with political propaganda, production planning, product quality, business accounting, safety devices, medical treatment and public health, etc. The workshops, work sections, shifts and teams also have appropriate organizations and personnel responsible for mass management of the enterprise. In the whole shipyard, from the shipyard level down to the shifts and teams, from the political realm to the realm of everyday life, there has been formed a backbone force of over 4,200 workers participating in

enterprise management. Everyone calls this force the "mass management network." Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels, these mass management organizations take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and exercise control over a wide field and over every detail. In the role as the master of the enterprise, they work actively at their own posts. Many of them have played the role of staff officers, the role of the bridge and the role of supervisors in enterprise management.

In arranging for the criticism of the "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general Party branch secretary of a workshop failed to link such criticism with the reality of this workshop, so that mass activism in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing was dampened. On discovering this problem, the "mass management network" immediately submitted a report to the Party general branch. This aroused the attention of the Party general branch. The "mass management network" also joined the Party general branch in studying the conditions and making new arrangements. As a result, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing continued to deepen.

In club activities, bourgeois ideas surfaced. After receiving a report from the "mass management network," the Party committee immediately looked into the matter. The bourgeois attack was beaten back very quickly. The club was again made a position for propagating socialist and communist ideas.

In formulating a plan for rebuilding the old shipyard, there appeared the phenomenon of "contention for space, equipment, manpower and investment." The Party committee also relied on the "mass management network" to exercise control. Only in this way was the rebuilding correctly oriented. The rebuilding plan not only economized state investment but also accelerated construction work.

There was too big a difference in the designs for the cabins of the captain and the political commissar on board a giant oil tanker and that for other cabins. The "mass management network" stepped in. The designs were revised, equipment was economized and bourgeois rights were restricted rationally.

The technological innovation in the copper workshop involving a change of two-sided welding of the pipe flange to one-sided welding was especially a vivid case of the emancipation of thinking and the elimination of the slavish comprador philosophy at the suggestion of the "mass management network."

Two-sided welding of the pipe flange is an old technological process copied from foreign countries and should have been improved long ago. Before the great cultural revolution, the workers suggested an innovation. However, at that time, "one superintendent" was in command and "four chiefs" were in charge. Everything was dictated by the shipyard superintendent and the chief engineer, the chief accountant, the chief technician and the chief fitter. The workers could only do as told. After the great cultural

revolution started, the revisionist line marked by the "one-head system" and "management of factories by specialists" was criticized but its influence was still far from being eliminated. Though the workers on many occasions suggested an innovation, the department in charge of techniques always suppressed such suggestions under the pretext that they were not compatible with "national standards."

One day, the Party committee secretary came to do labor in this workshop. The mass management personnel put up a big-character poster in this workshop and again raised this suggestion. They pointed out, "Some people falsely conform to standards. Actually, they worship things foreign." The Party committee secretary resolutely supported the pioneering spirit of the working masses and immediately organized the personnel of the relevant sections and offices to come over to the workshop to join the workers in studying and testing the suggestion. This experiment proved successful. The performance entirely met technical requirements. In this way, a 10,000-ton oil tanker could save over 700 kilograms of welding rods, more than 3,800 work-hours and over 19,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Through handling the technological innovation about pipe flange welding, the "mass management network" displayed the revolutionary will of the working class and the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our efforts and bring about greater, faster, better and more economical results.

(III)

Why did the "worker participation in management" of this shipyard produce relatively satisfactory results? The key lies in two kinds of consciousness. One is the workers' consciousness in supervising the enterprise to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The other is the consciousness of the leadership of an enterprise in wholeheartedly relying on the working class. To achieve this, it is necessary to raise the level of Marxist theory. Universal persistence in the study of Marxism-Leninism in the whole shipyard from the top to the basic level is the fundamental guarantee for raising these two kinds of consciousness.

The consciousness displayed by the chairman of the political propaganda and mass management committee Liu Hsien in inspecting the study of theory conducted by the standing committee members of the Party committee of the shipyard is inseparable from his persistence in seriously studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. People generally hold that it is always the higher level inspects the lower level and the leadership inspects the masses, and this cannot be reversed. Liu Hsien had read "Civil War of France, with an introduction by Engels to the separate volume published in 1891." He had a deep impression of Engels' exposition, "Protect the state and state organs against turning from public servants of society into masters of society." He thought: Since the masses are masters of society and the leaders are the public servants of society, is it not an unalterable principle for the masters to supervise the servants? To do so is an important matter for preventing the leadership from turning revisionist and an enterprise from degenerating. As masters of an enterprise, how can workers not exercise control?

The shipyard Party committee also came to understand from the study of theory and from practical work the great significance of Chairman Mao's teachings, "We must wholeheartedly rely upon the working class" and "management itself is a matter of socialist education." In the past two years and more, the shipyard Party committee constantly required itself to comply with this and taught the leadership at various levels to wholeheartedly rely upon workers to manage enterprises and to fervently nurse this newborn thing--the "mass management network." In studying major problems bearing on enterprise management, the Party committee always sought the participation of the representatives of the "mass management network" and asked them to help in keeping a proper watch over the orientation and the line. Whenever difficulties were encountered in work, the Party committee asked the comrades of the "mass management network" to give advice and to help it devise ways and means. Whenever an enlarged meeting of the Party committee was held with the participation of the Party general branch secretary, the Party committee also invited the responsible persons of the "mass management network" to attend, so that they could understand the spirit of the upper level and the work arrangements made by the Party committee and air their views. The shipyard Party committee also stipulated that the relevant departments should not report to the Party committee certain major problems related to enterprise management without passing them through discussion by the "mass management network." Due to such attention and support paid and shown by the Party committee, when the comrades of the "mass management network" came to inspect the work in any workshop or department, the No. 1 man personally received them, made a report and accepted inspection and criticism by the "mass management network." In this way, the "mass management network" could give full play to its role in enterprise management and, meanwhile, commanded increasingly higher prestige among cadres and workers. Seeing the positive role played by the "mass management network," the broad masses of cadres said elatedly: "It is indeed fine for workers to participate in management. Their participation in management makes the cadres servants, not officials or overlords of the people." The broad masses of workers said proudly, "It is good for the workers to participate in management. The more they are engaged in management, the stronger their sense of responsibility as master of the house is. The more they are engaged in management, the more firmly the leadership of the enterprise is grasped in the hands of genuine Marxists and the worker masses.

These living facts about Talien Red Banner Shipyard induce us to acquire a deeper understanding of the great significance of wholehearted reliance on the working class. Is their method of work not helpful in guarding against the engendering of the bureaucrat class? Is this not helpful in guarding against the leading personnel of enterprises turning into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers? Is this not an effective measure for our struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party and for combating and preventing revisionism?

- By our own correspondents and
our own reporters

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In Praise of the "Mass Management Network"

- editor's postscript -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 19, 1976)

In socialist enterprises, how should we treat the working masses? Should we take them as masters of the enterprise or simply as laborers? Should we rely on them to manage enterprises or rely on cadres to supervise them? This is a fundamental difference between the Marxist line and the revisionist line in the matter of enterprise management. It is also a fundamental difference between the materialist conception of history and the idealist conception of history.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class." The Party committee of Talien Red Banner Shipyard doggedly adheres to the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and leads and organizes the broad working masses to participate in overall management of the enterprise through the form of "mass management network." This is a vivid practice of this teaching from the great leader Chairman Mao. It is also a penetrating criticism against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocated that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." In essence, he called for reliance on the bourgeois authorities and specialists he worshipped. Running counter to what he preached, this shipyard wholeheartedly relied on the working class to manage the enterprise. Teng Hsiao-p'ing vociferously clamored for "stricter control" of workers by cadres. This shipyard also acted contrary to what he preached and led the broad masses of workers to seriously and strictly manage the work in various fields of the enterprise including the cadres' studies.

The "mass management network" of Red Banner Shipyard was set up in 1973 and was consolidated and developed around the time when Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in 1975. Such a new socialist thing is exactly the precious fruit of the efforts made by this enterprise to "act against, resist and struggle against" the revisionist line.

The Red Banner Shipyard's "mass management network" is good in that through this form of "mass management network," the working masses are enabled to grasp the power of overall supervision and management of the enterprise, that portion of relations of production incompatible with the development of productive forces is improved and is possible for the broad masses of workers to exercise this power to take charge of the revolution, production and also the cadres of the enterprise under the unified leadership of the shipyard Party committee. This considerably helps toward placing the enterprise in the hands of genuine Marxists and the working masses and turning the enterprise into a strong battlefront for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"If all the people really participate in state management, then capitalism cannot possibly carry on." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 257) How profound Lenin's teaching is! This is true of the state and also true of the enterprises. Under the unified leadership of the Party, if our enterprise can, through all tried and true forms, really give full play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers for taking part in enterprise management as masters of the house, then capitalist restoration will not be easy, the rule of the bureaucratic class will be hardly feasible, and the bourgeois elements sucking the blood of workers can hardly seize enterprise leadership.

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CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Leading Cadres of Northwest China Coal Mine Act as Ordinary Workers

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 2, 1976)

leading members on the hanhsia coal mine party committee in northwest china's kansu province have since the great proletarian cultural revolution persisted in taking part in productive labour as ordinary workers and strengthening their ties with the miners.

over the last few years leading members of the coal mine have each done more than 110 days of physical labour annually. each of them took part in physical labour in the coal pits for an average of 150 days last year. since the start of the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt this year, leading members have been more aware of the need to do collective labour. in the first half of this year, members of the coal mine party committee and office functionaries worked an average of 87 days each. like the miners in the coal pits they worked hard to fulfil the production quotas.

sixty-year-old han yu-hsi, secretary of the coal mine party committee, retains the revolutionary spirit he displayed in the years of revolutionary war. wearing a helmet and covered with coal dust, he often laboured shoulder to shoulder with the workers. last winter, he and other leading members of the coal mine party committee worked, lived and ate with the workers for 50 successive days to bring coal production to a high output. ku teh-hsuan, member of the party committee, is a newly promoted cadre who distinguished himself in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974. since becoming a leading cadre, he has continued to live in the workers' dormitory and work in the pit. what is different is that now he shoulders much heavier burdens.

thanks to their persisting in taking part in collective productive labour and joining the workers in study and in criticizing revisionism and capitalism, members of the party committee have further raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. when the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind last summer, the party committee and workers of the coal mine resisted teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

members of the coal mine party committee are at one with the workers doing physical labour and share weal and woe with them in their lives. this has greatly helped bring into full play the workers' enthusiasm for socialism. coal output last year was double that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the mine topped its plan for the first six months of this year under the impetus of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt.

ANTI-QUAKE AND RELIEF STRUGGLE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Great Victory for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line". the editorial marks the opening of the conference of the advanced units and individuals in the relief and rehabilitation work to overcome the effects of the recent earth-quake in the tangshan-fengnan area.

the editorial pays tribute to the quake victims and the rescue workers who have waged an indomitable struggle and with dauntless heroism won great victory under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

the editorial points out: "in this serious struggle, large numbers of advanced units and individuals aglow with the communist spirit have come to the fore. they have created near-miracles and acted with heroism and moving devotion. "all this shows that our party is a great, strong party, our army a great, invincible army, our people a great people who can conquer any difficulty and our country a great socialist country that can withstand severe tests.

"chairman mao points out that: 'the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.' the anti-quake and relief work is being carried out under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and amidst the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. the cadres and masses have deepened the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme

of 'taking the three directives as the key link', firmly grasped the key link of class struggle and kept to the socialist orientation; they have criticised teng hsiao-ping's crimes of reversing the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution and of negating the new socialist things. they warmly support the new things that have emerged in the cultural revolution and given full scope to their tremendous role. they have criticised teng hsiao-ping's fallacy that 'reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative' and persisted in the historical materialist point of view that the masses are the real heroes, thus strengthening their belief that man can conquer nature. they have criticised teng hsiao-ping's reactionary actions to strengthen and extend bourgeois right and have established closer relations between cadres and masses, between the armymen and the civilians and among the masses and carried forward the communist spirit. and they have criticised the philosophy of servility to things foreign and persisted in self-reliance and hard struggle. the victory of the anti-quake and relief work is a victory of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and a victory of persisting in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

the editorial notes that the anti-quake struggle and relief work is still going on, and points out that there has always been a struggle between the two lines on how to deal with natural calamities. only by adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary line and taking class struggle as the key link can we overcome difficulties, triumph over the quake effects and push forward the socialist revolution and construction.

the editorial says: it is essential to continue to study chairman mao's important instructions and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. through the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, people will more consciously keep to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the correct orientation in the anti-quake and relief work, consolidate and develop the successes of the great cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. resolute blows must be given to class enemies who engage in sabotage.

the editorial says: "it is imperative to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and in an all-round way restore and develop industrial and agricultural production in the quake-stricken area. many factories and mines have resumed production rapidly after surmounting countless difficulties and dangers. the stricken rural areas have proudly expressed their resolve: "our determination to build a tachai-type county remains unchanged, our

plan to increase output remains unchanged and our contribution to the state remains unchanged." we must maintain these high aspirations and aims to make up for the losses caused by interference by teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and by the natural calamity. we will rehabilitate the damaged urban and rural areas and build up more splendid new socialist towns and villages.

"all parts of the country and the various trades should learn from the revolutionary spirit of the people in the quake area, continuously carry forward the communist style of all-round considerations and arrangements for the nation as a whole and strive to do a still better job in all fields of work to support the stricken area. many areas point out: 'we help the quake area to overcome the difficulties and help make up for the losses in the area.'

"displaying this style, we should go all out, aim high, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. it is still necessary to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture and the mass movement to learn from taching in industry, strive to increase production and practise economy, achieve a good harvest throughout the country and fulfil this year's plan for national economy."

"we are convinced that under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, no difficulty can obstruct the forward march of the chinese people. we are sure to be victorious," it concludes.

PLA Commanders and Fighters Carry Forward Tradition of Observing Discipline and Cherishing People in Anti-Quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Sept. 2, 1976)

touching instances of the p.l.a's dedication to the people's interest in the anti-quake rehabilitation and relief work are spreading among the people. they are carrying forward the glorious tradition of the people's liberation army of observing discipline and cherishing the people, strictly abiding by the army's three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. the masses praise them as lofty and conscious fighters and true soldiers of the people.

immediately after the strong tremor struck the tangshan-fengnan area on july 28, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army began arriving in the afflicted area from various places in response to the order of chairman mao and the party central committee. in the urgent relief and rehabilitation operations the commanders and fighters take class struggle as the key link and conscientiously observe their traditional strict discipline. they regard this as the guarantee for carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. many commanders and fighters have pledged to model themselves on those in the liaohsi campaign during the war of liberation who did not take a single apple from the people, and to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of our army for still greater glory. in the afflicted area, mountains of relief supplies were piled up everywhere. in the ruins all around were the household goods and belongings of the masses. despite their extreme hunger and thirst, the liberation army men touched nothing that did not belong to them, ate not a bite of the relief food and accepted no gifts from the masses. the commanders and fighters in charge of clearing and safeguarding the banks, granaries, shops and food warehouses listed the state property in precise terms and turned the record over to the state. all cash, radio sets, watches, cameras and quantities of other personal belongings dug out from the collapsed houses were turned over intact.

the second company of a p.l.a. unit laboured 8 full hours at the railway station without a respite. the men were wet through and parched with thirst. beside them stood 30 basketfuls of fresh peaches they just dug out of the ruins. but no one thought of taking one. fighters of the third company of another p.l.a. unit were awakened at midnight by rainwater leaking through the makeshift shelters. nearby,

among the relief supplies, was a stack of plastic sheets. thinking no more of their own state, they dashed about in the downpour, delivering the plastic sheets to the masses to help them weatherproof their shelters.

commanders and fighters of the third company of a unit working day and night in afflicted fengnan county had exhausted the salt supply they had brought with them. the workers guarding the fengnan county salt storage 30 metres away heard of the situation and sent over a bag of salt. but the company declined to accept it and returned it right away. one day when a fighter was helping veteran worker wang ying-ping to put up the makeshift shelter, he inadvertently broke a kettle. remembering the rule that a soldier must pay for any damage, he wrote a note enclosing two yuan and thrust it under the bed cover before leaving. when wang discovered it, he ran after the young fighter but could not catch him up. he was touched to the heart and kept the two yuan to show the younger generation and instruct them to bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and learn from the p.l.a.

in the relief and rehabilitation work, leading cadres of the army units at various levels took the lead in carrying out discipline and set a good example for the fighters. when a division salvaged large quantities of materials from a warehouse, the local party organization decided to make the division a gift of cigarettes to express the people's appreciation. the leading comrades of the division and the fighters returned the gift with thanks. leading cadres of a division who had taken part in the liaohsi campaign in the war of liberation set themselves strict demands. during the relief and rehabilitation work, they often provided education in their tradition. when the unit was taking part in rescue operations in the tangshan porcelain and pottery factory, they were short of bowls and dishes. some people proposed that they take a supply of these from the factory for temporary use. upon hearing this, the division commander and political commissar told a story about an army unit leaving the watches intact when it was housed in a watch shop during the chinchou campaign in the war of liberation. then they studied with the fighters chairman mao's teachings on observing discipline and cherishing the people. the fighters of the division are presently using in turn the few bowls and dishes they have and are protecting the people's interest at all times.

People of Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking Praised for Heroic Deeds in Anti-quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

leading comrades of the hopei provincial committee, the tientsin municipal committee and the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party spoke at the conference of representatives of advanced units and individuals in anti-quake and relief work held here yesterday. they reported on the tremendous success achieved by the people of the quake-stricken areas under the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and with the support of the people throughout the country. they also spoke in praise of the courage and devotion shown in the struggle by the advanced units and individuals to overcome the effects of the strong earthquake that struck the tangshan-fengnan area. the speakers remarked that the anti-quake struggle is a great victory for the revolutionary line of chairman mao and a forceful criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the speeches were warmly applauded.

liu tzu-hou, first secretary of the hopei provincial party committee, said in his speech: "after the strong tremors hit the tangshan-fengnan area, the local people drew boundless confidence and strength to overcome the quake effects from the solicitude of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee and their wise leadership. men and women of the people's liberation army assigned to the afflicted area marched through the night and day without rest. they plunged into the rescue and relief operations with courage and tenacity, acting as a steadfast shock brigade and main force. provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country have taken the difficulties of the stricken area as their own, immediately dispatching rescue and rehabilitation teams and huge quantities of emergency supplies. workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, militiamen and revolutionary cadres in the quake area have displayed dauntless heroism in face of the disaster.

"they have performed many wonders in relief work while at the same time deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. a large number of injured people were promptly rescued and given medical treatment; priority arrangements were made to provide for the necessities of daily life of the quake-victims. industrial production is being resumed step by step; all damaged railway lines and motor roads have been reopened to traffic; telecommunications services in the area have been restored. the poor and lower-middle peasants are

overcoming the effects of the quake and striving for a good harvest this year.

"all this has fully demonstrated the unparalleled superiority of china's socialist system. the success in the relief and rehabilitation work is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and an achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. it serves as a devastating criticism of teng hsiao-ping and a heavy blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

liu tzu-hou then gave an account of the heroic actions of some of the advanced units and individuals. he praised the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army who worked day and night and ignored hardship and danger in rescuing their class brothers and state property, in repairing railways and bridges and in transporting large numbers of injured people and huge quantities of relief supplies. they had acted with outstanding merit to help the people.

while members of a p.l.a. unit were undertaking rescue operations in a collapsed building, an aftershock broke the pillar which supported the upper floor. soldier wu hsien-feng acted promptly to protect his class brothers. with the indomitable spirit of a hero, he held up the floor with all his strength. although he was seriously injured, the others were able to get out safely. fighters of the railway corps worked under extremely difficult conditions to repair rail-lines and bridges to quickly open the traffic lanes to tangshan. many advanced units came to the fore in the course of this work.

the people's militia department of tangshan city is a staunch fighting collective. members who escaped from collapsing buildings immediately mustered the militia units to do rescue work and protect state property and public security. at the tangshan airport, the control tower was destroyed by the violent tremor. chao yen-pin and four other young traffic controllers performed a near-miracle by keeping watch on the air routes with the naked eye and accurately guiding the safe landing and take-off of airplanes.

wu tung-liang, radio operator of a p.l.a. signal battalion, was thrown to the ground by the violence of the quake. he got up and made three trips into the tottering building to rescue the radio installations. he connected the radio and antenna at high speed and, 18 minutes after the quake, had made contact with headquarters, restoring communication between tangshan and peking.

liu tzu-hou commented: "such actions demonstrate the devotion of the people's army to the interest of the people. our army is indeed a great and heroic army founded and commanded by our great leader chairman mao himself. our army is at one with the people."

following the strong earthquake, he went on to say, the workers of all factories and mines in tangshan disregarded personal safety in their all-out effort to rescue their class brothers, protect machines and installations, salvage state properties, and resume production. from beginning to end, they have been in the forefront of the anti-quake struggle and relief work. displaying the proletarian characteristics of being "particularly good fighters", the kailuan miners reflected the revolutionary heroism of the tangshan working class. chao cheng-pin, secretary of the kailuan coal mines party committee, rushed to the colliery immediately after the quake struck. he mustered all the surface workers and instructed them to open up all the reserve air shafts for the emergency rescue of workers down below. meanwhile cadres working underground calmly organized the orderly evacuation of the workers in the pits, and in an unbelievably successful operation brought ten thousand miners to safety above ground. chia pang-yu, standing committee member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the luchiato mine, was cutting coal with the miners underground when the earthquake struck. instantly, he organized a provisional party branch committee to direct the evacuation of the pit. the call he put forward: "masses first, then party members; workers first, then cadres; party committee members last." after walking several kilometres underground in good order, the miners and cadres left the pit through the stand-by air shaft. chia pang-yu was the last one to return to the surface.

liu tzu-hou praised the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants for their utter devotion to the collective, their selfless heroism and high socialist consciousness. wang ting-hsin, alternate member of the tangshan city party committee, secretary of the party branch of the houyuchiatien production brigade of the yuehho commune and model peasant, was seriously injured in the earthquake. he was rescued, but his first thought was for the safety of the educated young people who had come to settle in the countryside. despite his injury and the acute pain it caused him, he led the cadres and masses in the rescue of 29 educated young people.

liu tzu-hou remarked on the resolution with which the party organizations have acted in carrying out the relief and rehabilitation work, and on the exemplary vanguard role of the party cadres. peng yen-chang,

secretary of the party committee of fengnan county, was rescued by the masses. he ignored his injuries and started off at once, walking through the streets of the county town to quickly gather together the cadres of the county party committee and establish a leading group to investigate the extent of the quake damage and direct rescue and relief work. this meant that all the communes in the county were able to resume work on the very day the tremor occurred.

liu tzu-hou also praised the medical workers for their work among the injured in a spirit of selfless devotion to others. in some cases, medical workers transfused their own blood to the injured to save their lives.

thousands upon thousands of outstanding individuals have come to the fore in the anti-quake and relief work, he said. their actions demonstrated the strength of our party whose fighting units cannot be destroyed by a quake of whatever force. our cadres and party members are good, and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the real heroes. this is a profound and powerful criticism of teng hsiao-ping's vicious attack on the three-in-one leading bodies composed of old, middle-aged and young cadres and of his reactionary fallacy that "reliance on the peasants, workers and soldiers is relative".

in his speech, hsu hsin, secretary of the tientsin municipal party committee, said: "when the violent quake struck the tangshan-fengnan area, comparatively strong shocks were felt also in tientsin. dauntless and with revolutionary confidence in man's triumph over nature, the city's residents and cadres and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army waged a tenacious and successful struggle to overcome the effects of the quake. an excellent situation in revolution and production prevails throughout the city, and the revolutionary atmosphere of unity for struggle exists everywhere. this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought, a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"in carrying out relief and rehabilitation work, party organizations at various levels and people in tientsin have followed chairman mao's teachings and perseveringly taken class struggle as the key link. they have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulsed the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. this has effectively pushed forward the anti-quake and relief work. many people showed themselves to be undaunted by danger and, coming to the fore as heroes, risked personal safety for the sake of public interest. when the strong tremor shook the city, the leading cadres of the hanku district and

the workers and cadres of the tientsin chemical works immediately made their way to the factory where they joined the workers there in emergency efforts to dispose of stores of liquid chlorine. while they were getting rid of the chlorine, the exhaust pipe broke and the chlorine gas began to escape. at the risk of their lives, communist hu shun-chi and other workers rushed into the factory building to shut off the valve to prevent chlorine gas from being dispersed in the nearby residential area. hu shun-chi fainted from the effect of the gas fumes, but his comrades managed to get him out into the air. when he came to, the leading comrades urged him to leave the factory. he refused, saying firmly: 'i know this place well and can be useful. i can't leave.' he plunged into the work again until they had safely disposed of the last of the liquid chlorine."

hsu hsin pointed out: "there are no difficulties that cannot be surmounted by people armed with mao tsetung thought. displaying fearless revolutionary will, the tientsin workers dealt with emergency dangers, repaired damaged factory buildings and equipment and restored production at astonishing speed. when the strong quake struck, the furnace workers of the number one steel plant worked on steadfastly without interruption. after the tremor, workers and cadres of the plant pooled their efforts and, disregarding the divisions of shifts and trades, worked day and night to eliminate one danger after another. they speedily repaired the main factory buildings and equipment which had been seriously damaged. on the morning of august 12 they turned out the first heat of anti-quake steel.

"immediately after the quake, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units in tientsin rushed to the places where conditions were hardest and the need greatest, once again displaying the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition of cherishing the people.

"the party organizations of the city have been tempered in the anti-quake and relief work and have become fighting strongholds. sharing weal and woe with the people, old, middle-aged and young leading cadres have bravely fought in the forefront.

"difficulties in one place brought support came from all directions. personnel in great number and huge quantities of relief materials were sent to tientsin from other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. this communist style was exemplary and inspiring."

in his speech, secretary of the peking municipal party committee huang tso-chen said: "after the strong earthquake struck on july 28, peking's party organizations and broad masses, under the loving care and

direct leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, were inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the heroic tangshan and tientsin people. they have successfully carried out relief and rehabilitation work with the criticism of teng hsiao-ping as a motive force. in the past month and more, people in the capital have stood fast at their posts and united as one in their struggle against the natural calamity, against the bourgeoisie in the party, against class enemies, against capitalism. with a staunch revolutionary will, they have grasped revolution, promoted production and other work and preparedness against war and won one great victory after another.

"the masses of workers in the capital have striven to win high output with a dauntless revolutionary spirit. most of peking's factories and mines have kept going since the day of the quake. quite a number of them have not only continued production without interruption, but also their theoretical study and the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. the workers of eleven flour mills have with calm and firm resolve raised daily output by 36 per cent over the pre-quake level in spite of the fact that the main buildings in which they worked had been damaged.

"steel workers in the capital iron and steel company were charging molten iron and pouring steel at the time of the quake. the tremor shook the plant building and the equipment, and there was danger that the molten iron and steel might splash. but the steel workers did not panic and went on with their work. that very day they topped the daily quota of steel by 107 tons. a disinterested and fearless working class revolutionary spirit of this kind could never arise in a situation where 'bonus' or 'material incentives' were in command. they have given a powerful rebuff to teng hsiao-ping's slander 'reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative'.

"the new socialist things that have emerged and matured in the great cultural revolution have played a tremendous role in the relief and rehabilitation work. the barefoot doctors, red worker-doctors and professional medics have worked side by side in the rescue and healing of the injured and in the disease prevention work.

"financial and commercial workers have carried on their work and met the new situation by setting up stalls and organizing mobile teams to sell goods to the evacuated city residents, making regular rounds to provide food, medicine and daily necessities to the shelters where the masses have been housed.

"peking had suffered only light earthquake damage. when the masses heard that tangshan had serious damage,

many volunteered to help with the rescue work in the heavily hit area. as soon as permission was given, all trades organized transport, rescue, shock repair and medical teams in accord with a unified plan under the central anti-quake and relief work headquarters, and rushed them to the tangshan area.

"the heroic people of tangshan have been carrying out an arduous struggle in face of natural calamity. their revolutionary heroism and lofty communist style are things for us to learn from forever."

liu tzu-hou, hsu hsin and huang tso-chen pledged in their speeches that the people of the province and the two municipalities they represented would persist in taking class struggle as the key link, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, beat back the right deviationist attempt, and with great zeal grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war so as to make up for the losses caused by the earthquake and achieve still greater successes in socialist revolution and construction.

Tangshan People Determined to Win New Victories
in Anti-quake and Rehabilitation Work

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Sept. 3, 1976)

the conference of the representatives of advanced units and individuals in the anti-quake and relief work held under the kind attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee has greatly inspired the fighting will and confidence of the tangshan people to win new victories in the struggle against the quake effects and for rehabilitation.

they pledge to take class struggle as the key link, study conscientiously, make a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping and speed up the rehabilitation of production and the building of a new tangshan. they vow to work hard and self-reliantly and strive by all of concrete action to lighten the economic burden of the state and actively support the country in return for the solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee and the support and aid from the people of the whole country.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the people of tangshan have since the violent quakes worked in a dauntless revolutionary spirit to offset their effects and restore production. forty-three of the local factories and mines have resumed production step by step. coal, steel, cement and other products, labelled as "quake-defying" or "honour-winning" by the workers, have been turned out in an endless flow. all the 409 primary and middle schools in the city started their new term on september 1. workers of the catering trades and tent shops now bring their services to the doorsteps of the local inhabitants. hospitals set up in makeshift shelters are beginning to accept inpatients. mobile art troupes migrate from place to place to perform for workers, peasants and soldiers. special billboards of reed matting erected in the camping quarters are plastered all over with articles on the conscientious study of revolutionary theory and penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping.

the practice of deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the light of the anti-quake and rehabilitation work has fired the kailuan coal miners with tremendous courage and confidence in surmounting the difficulties. sticking it out in the underground draining operations, workers of the linhsi colliery and members of the rescue teams coming to help have successfully protected the main coal-producing seams. two furnaces of the no. 1 steel plant have been functioning normally since they were put back into operation. the steel making group led by wang yi-yuan, which had set a national record in converter life-span, caught up with the pre-quake production level the day after work resumed. members of the group pledge to fulfil their annual target for steel.

the people of tangshan adhere to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle in their current struggle against the earthquake effects and for rehabilitation work. they take into consideration the interests of the state and the people in handling affairs or thinking over problems. a veteran miner at one of the kailuan coal mines tried by all means to repair the damaged equipment in order to save the new equipment provided by the state. a neighbourhood committee returned 500 of the 800 relief garments. they say, "we have received more than enough supplies from other parts of the country, and we should save these garments for the state."

the heroic tangshan people have the whole country in mind. in the tangshan general bicycle plant, party branch secretary hsiung lien-fu of a workshop making welded pipes rushed to the plant right after the quake regardless of his own injuries and joined the workers in removing debris and restoring production.

they were determined to meet the state targets despite the serious calamity and fulfil an order for 40 tons of welded pipes in august placed by a plant of a tientsin machinery company before the earthquake struck. they successfully completed the task by august 21 and immediately despatched the 40 tons of pipes to tientsin.

in the tangshan power plant, two more generating units are now in operation following the first two to supply the peking-tientsin-tangshan power grid.

MASS SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

East China County Peasants Conduct Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 2, 1976)

in changtai county, east china's fukien province, with a population of 140,000, more than 20,000 peasants are taking part in scientific farming experiments.

the mass scientific experiments have promoted agricultural production and include increasing one crop of rice to two or three crops a year, transforming low-yield land, breeding good crop varieties, prevention and control of insect pests, cultivation of fast-growing firs and pomiculture. last year's grain output was 8.5 tons per hectare as against some 6.4 tons in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the huchu production brigade is located in a mountainous area and its farmland was in small plots. it was short of fertilizer. in the early stage of the cultural revolution a scientific experimental group was formed and 64 agro-technicians were trained. displaying the spirit of hard struggle, the techniciens and commune members planted more than 3,300 hectares to fruit and other trees and levelled over 130 hectares of farmland. they also tapped fertilizer resources and bred and popularized fine strains of rice. as a result, the grain output per hectare, which was 4.5 tons in 1965, reached 7.7 tons last year.

last year rice borer attacked the crop in the kunung production brigade but thanks to the timely forecast

by the 140 agro-technicians and the pests were eliminated, and the damage was limited. the rice yield reached 11.1 tons per hectare.

the peasants' participation in scientific experiments is a new socialist thing which emerged during the cultural revolution as a result of the criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line of relying on a few specialists for scientific research. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the peasants take an active part in scientific research. for example, hung wen-hsing, a production team leader and an agro-technician, studied in a primary school for only five years. but encouraged by the party organization, he started breeding rice strains. he persisted in doing collective productive labour during the day while experimenting with hybridization of rice. after five year's hard work, he bred an improved seed strain which has proved resistant to drought and diseases, is adaptable to local natural conditions, ripens early and gives high yields.

the party organization of this county has taken many measures to encourage the peasants to take part in scientific experiments. the county's agricultural research organizations, "may 7" colleges, middle schools and people's communes often run short-term classes to train peasant agro-technicians according to a coordinated plan, hold meetings to exchange experience and discuss technical problems with representatives of peasants, and help sum up and spread advanced experience. the people's communes support these experiments with funds, material, equipment and experimental plots.

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Central China County Goes All-out for Small Hydro-electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 2, 1976)

the people of tungcheng county of hupeh province, central china, have made full use of local water resources and under the leadership of the communist party, gone in for setting up small hydro-electric power stations in a big way.

located on the north foot of mufu mountain in the border regions of hunan, hupeh and kiangsi provinces, this hilly county, which is surrounded by mountains on three sides, has abundant water resources.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, however, liu shao-chi's revisionist line which advocated servility to anything foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, arbitrarily censured the masses for wanting to put up small hydro-electric power stations. at that time there were only four small hydro-electric power stations with the combined generating capacity of 44 kilowatts.

in the cultural revolution, the people have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, their enthusiasm for socialism has been aroused and there has been a big upsurge of determination to build local hydro-electric power stations. the impetus was especially strengthened with the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to beat back the right deviationist attempt. the party organizations at various levels of the county led the masses to sum up the experiences in taking class struggle as the key link and in relying on the masses to construct the power stations. this created a new drive to set up such projects in a greater, faster, better and more economical way. up to july this year, the county has put up 69 stations whose combined generating capacity is now more than 7,100 kilowatts.

now, all the organs, enterprises and establishments in the county seat and 65 per cent of the production brigades are using electric power generated locally.

the small hydro-electric power stations in tungcheng county were built by communes or production brigades through relying on the masses, taking tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, as an example and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. to accomplish this, the three levels of county, commune and production

brigade made rational arrangements. the power stations with generating capacity of less than 100 kilowatts each are run by production brigades or teams; those from 100 to 500 kilowatts, by communes; those over 500 kilowatts, by the county on the basis of an overall plan. to finance the construction of the stations, the county itself collected for the last few years a fund totalling more than 4.3 million yuan, amounting to 65 per cent of the total investment.

the development of these small hydro-electric power stations has invigorated this mountain area's political, economic and cultural life and promoted the mass movement to learn from tachai and to popularize tachai-type county throughout the country. since 1973, the average per hectare grain output of the county has surpassed six tons. yield of several industrial crops have also been raised. while local small industrial projects have been set up more rapidly. before the start of the cultural revolution, tungcheng county had only 8 small factories, which were powered by diesel engines for production. now more than 60 small factories whose main purpose is to support agriculture have been set up to produce farm machines, chemical fertilizers, cement and others. last year total output value was 5 times that before the cultural revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Professor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted w.c. lin, professor of physical chemistry at the university of british columbia in vancouver, canada, mrs. s.c. lin and their daughter peggy lin. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

professor w.c. lin and his family came to china on august 4 to work for a short period of time by invitation. they had visited kwangchow, kweilin, changsha, harbin, taching and changchun before arriving in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Goodwill Harbor Visiting Group
Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1976)

a goodwill harbour visiting group from shanghai with tang kuang-hsuan as head and wang yun-chen as deputy head left here by air today for a friendly visit to yokohama and osaka, japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and huang tao and chin chuan-teh, standing committee members of the revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Civil Engineering Society Delegation Leaves Peking for Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

a six-member delegation of the chinese society of civil engineering led by mao yi-sheng, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, president of the chinese society of civil engineering and president of the academy of railway research of the ministry of railways, left peking for tokyo by air today to attend the tenth session of the international association for bridge and structural engineering.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kuo lu, vice-minister of railways, and two liaison officials of the japan-china association on economy and trade.

Yokohama Senior Middle School Volleyball Friendship Delegation Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

the senior middle school volleyball friendship delegation from yokohama, japan, was welcomed at a reception given by the peking branch of the all-china sports federation here this evening. leader of the delegation is riichiro matumiya, vice-mayor of yokohama, and deputy leader is tuneo urakawa.

present at the reception were vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei and leading member of the said branch wei ming as well as coaches and players of the peking middle school volleyball team.

at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests chatted cordially, sang songs of friendship, and raised their glasses repeatedly to the constant development of the friendship between the people and youngsters of china and japan.

the yokohama senior middle school volleyball friendship delegation arrived in peking yesterday after visiting shanghai and sian.

the japanese guests made a trip to the great wall and the ming tombs earlier today, and will soon leave here for home via shanghai.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Sept. 1, 1976)

malagasy president didier ratsiraka received chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung at the state palace yesterday afternoon. they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

PLA Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

a friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army led by chang hsi-chin with chen fu-chu as its deputy leader left here for romania by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a. peng shao-hui and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were charge d'affaires ad interim ion dorobantu and acting military attache ioan vasilescu of the romanian embassy here.

Chinese Writers Delegation Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

a chinese writers delegation led by li hsueh-ao left here by air today on a friendly visit to romania.

members of the delegation include tsao ching-hua and pi fang.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Stark Reality Gives Lie to Brezhnev's "Welfare Scheme"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

unrelenting militarization of the national economy, arms expansion and war preparations and enforcement of systems of industrial management of a revisionist character under the brezhnev clique have made the everyday life of the soviet people despairingly difficult.

recent articles in western newspapers and dispatches from reporters of western news agencies in moscow have cited a wealth of facts to show that the "welfare scheme" much vaunted by the kremlin rulers as ensuring better living conditions for the soviet people, is but a hoax.

an article in "the sunday times" (august 15, london) says that "the lot of the russian consumer is not yet a happy one in spite of the lavish promises in the current five-year plan." it goes on to give some samples of the difficulties which beset the soviet people in daily life.

yakov levin, an agronomist employed by a kishiniov trust engaged in the growing and marketing of vegetables, complained in the local newspaper, "moldavskaya pravda", that his neighbour, marya ivanovna, had gone out to buy vegetables and returned two hours later without having got what she wanted. yet on the very same day, eight tons of greenhouse cucumbers, nine tons of parsley, five tons of tomatoes, sorrel, rhubarb and green garlic went rotten in the stores of a local wholesaler.

the inhabitants of astrakhan are fond of potatoes, but they cannot always get them. "pravda" once reported that 128 railway truck-loads of potatoes were sent from kostroma region, where they grow potatoes, to astrakhan. after travelling a distance of over 1,000 miles, the potatoes arrived in astrakhan and remained in a siding unopened for 15 days. when the doors were finally opened, the spuds were not fit for human consumption.

baku, the capital of azerbaijan, has a population of nearly 1.5 million, but only one laundry factory which is known as no. 2 laundry factory. no. 1 went out of action several years ago and has remained closed. according to the local paper, "bakinski rabochi", the inhabitants of baku are wary of using the services of no. 2 because they have to wait a long time for the

return of their laundry and also because it often comes back with the stains they had handed it in with.

the kiev paper "pravda ukrainy" published a letter from an inhabitant of khmelnik, who complained that six months ago he had broken the astigmatic lenses of his spectacles. he took his spectacles to the shop optika no. 5 at khmelnik and the opticians sent it to the optical repair workshop in kharkov. six months later he is still waiting for his glasses and when he last went to his opticians to complain, they showed him a long list of people in the same position as himself.

what makes the life of russian consumers particularly difficult is the poor quality of many goods and services. the paper "kommunist tajikistana" disclosed in a recent article that in 1974 state inspection officials had found that of the articles they had examined, only one in four conformed to the standards laid down. the article says: "such were our findings in 1974. but the percentage of faulty goods did not fall last year either. the products of our tinned food plants and dairies stand out by their poor quality. every third textile article and every third metre of cloth reaching the shop counter has a defect. as for the footwear produced by the factories in our republic, the less said of them the better. our customers still frequently say 'yet excl.' to the products of our republic."

some newly-completed buildings are full of defects owing to poor quality in construction. a soviet major wrote to another soviet paper "krasnaya zvezda", complaining that in his flat, repairs dragged on and there were ever new cracks in the walls. pieces of plaster, some weighing several kilogrammes, kept dropping with increasing frequency day and night. water pipes leaked everywhere. but all the inhabitants' complaints had so far been in vain.

an ap correspondent in moscow recently reported that corruption, bribe-taking and blackmail are in vogue among soviet officials, which also press heavily upon ordinary soviet citizens. he said that a woman in saratov told a local housing official: "you need money and i need an apartment." she got an apartment after paying 2,000 rubles. in leningrad, if a motorist did not "grease the manager's palm" with rubles, he won't get anywhere with his car in repair. in armenia, a clerk at an industrial medical department received bribery from a number of pensioners to the amount of 22,500 rubles.-

he continued: "bribe-taking, industrial rackets and general swindling are alive and well here, too." "some of the soviet corruption is on a scale fully

equal to misdeeds exposed in the west," he pointed out. in one notorious incident earlier this year, construction officials of the cheboksary tractor trust were found to have spent the equivalent of 845,000 u.s. dollars of state money on a landscaped river retreat for themselves. the retreat included marble baths and beautiful hostesses who played "love games" with officials of the trust. in another big-time operation, officials of a vegetable plant in azerbaijan swindled 11 million u.s. dollars through land lease.

he said: the soviet "economy and state are an ideal breeding ground for this kind of crime."

CHINA AND VIETNAM

SRVN Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the socialist republic of viet nam to china, gave a reception here today to mark the national day of the s.r.v.n.

attending the reception were: chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; kuo lu, vice-minister of railways; peng teh-ching, vice-minister of communications; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were also diplomatic envoys to china from various countries.

Vietnamese National Day Marked by SRVN Consulates-General in Three Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

receptions were given respectively by the vietnamese consulates-general in kunming, nanning and kwangchow yesterday to mark the national day of the socialist republic of viet nam.

among those present at the receptions were liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; chin ying-chi, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee; and chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets New FRG Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this morning met with erwin wickert, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of germany to the people's republic of china. they discussed matters concerning the presentation of the latter's credentials.

the new ambassador arrived in peking on august 30.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Head of State of Western Samoa Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

the distinguished guests from western samoa on the south pacific were given a warm welcome at the airport by premier hua kuo-feng, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and leading members of organizations concerned and a crowd of several thousand.

both china and western samoa are developing countries belonging to the third world. the current visit to china by his highness malietoa tanumafili the second is expected to help promote the understanding and friendship between the two peoples and the growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. the people of the chinese capital are very happy to receive the distinguished guests from western samoa. multi-coloured flags were strung over the main streets of the city proper. huge streamers on tall buildings flanking the streets read: "firmly support the struggle of the people of western samoa to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and western samoa excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

at about five p.m., the plane carrying the distinguished guests from western samoa landed at peking airport. when his highness malietoa tanumafili the second and the other guests alighted from the plane, premier hua kuo-feng warmly shook hands with them.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport where the national flags of china and western samoa were fluttering. the band played the national anthems of western samoa and china. accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng, his highness malietoa tanumafili the second reviewed an honour guard of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

when the distinguished guests walked past the welcoming crowd, the beating of drums and cymbals rang through the airport, militia men and women presented arms, school-children danced to gay music and people waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express their friendly sentiments for the people of western samoa. his highness malietoa tanumafili the second applauded to the crowd in return.

also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Head of State of Western Samoa Malietoa Tanumafili Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

premier of the state council hua kuo-feng and his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the western samoa side were: vaovasamanaia r. phillips, minister of finance; captain laupepa vainuupo malietoa, aide-de-camp to the head of state; alistair l. hutchison, financial secretary; and tuiletufuga p.h. hunkin, spokesman.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chiao kuao-hua, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien and wang tao, leading members of departments concerned.

Distinguished Guests from Western Samoa
Visit Peking Timber and Furniture Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, and the other distinguished guests from that country called at the peking timber and furniture factory in the company of fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this morning.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed in the factory which was decorated with red flags and huge streamers of welcome for the occasion. his highness malietoa tanumafili the second and the other distinguished guests were greeted with cordial handshakes by chin huai-chung, chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, and other leading cadres waiting at the entrance. several hundred workers gathered there waved bouquets and national flags of the two countries and beat drums and gongs to give the illustrious visitors a rousing welcome.

in a briefing to the honoured guests, chairman chin huai-chung described the steady growth of this multi-purpose timber processing factory since its establishment in 1952 and especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. during the current struggle to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and overcome the effects of the earthquake, he said, the workers and cadres showed still greater revolutionary drive, topping the production plan for august by 7.2 per cent and overfulfilling the target for collapsible housing units for the quake-afflicted area by 26 per cent.

the distinguished visitors made a round of the workshops making plywood, compressed shavings boards, fibre-boards, collapsible housing units and furniture and inspected samples of furniture on display at an exhibition on multi-purpose utilization. his highness malietoa tanumafili the second expressed admiration for the great resourcefulness and hard-working spirit of the workers and wished the factory still greater success in expanding production.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet to
Warmly Welcome Head of State of Western
Samoa Malietoa Tanumafili

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

premier of the state council hua kuo-feng gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, and the other distinguished guests accompanying him on the visit.

attending the banquet were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; and fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the hall was brightly lit and the national flags of western samoa and china were hung side by side on the backdrop over the rostrum.

as his highness malietoa stepped into the banquet hall in the company of premier hua kuo-feng, the band struck up gay music of welcome.

premier hua kuo-feng and his highness malietoa spoke at the banquet.

in his speech premier hua kuo-feng enthusiastically praised the industrious and brave people of western samoa for waging heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism to win independence of their country.

he said, "after independence, the government of western samoa took the stand of safeguarding national independence, protecting national resources and developing the national economy. it attaches importance to developing friendly relations and cooperation with other countries in the south pacific and elsewhere in the world. the international standing of western samoa is rising rapidly. on the independence day this year, his highness issued the call to build 'a truly independent country of peace and prosperity'. we wish western samoa continuous new victories on its road of advance."

speaking of the current international situation, premier hua kuo-feng exposed that the two superpowers are contending fiercely for world hegemony. he said, "we are happy to note that the people of the oceanian countries are on guard against infiltration and expansion into the south pacific region by the superpower which is preaching 'detente' in most exalted terms.

we firmly support their just struggle. we are consistently opposed to superpower power politics. we always maintain that all countries, big and small, should be equal and that no big nation should bully a small one and no strong nation should bully a weak one. china is a socialist country. she will not be a superpower, neither now nor ever in the future."

the premier also spoke about the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts initiated and led personally by chairman mao and participated in by the chinese people in their hundreds of millions. he said, "revolution gives impetus to production, and our entire national economy is flourishing. through this great struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat in china will be further consolidated and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line will go deeper into the hearts of the people.

recently, he added, strong earthquakes occurred in china's tangshan-fengnan area, causing great losses of life and property to the people. the heroic chinese people are indomitable. under the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and with the all-out support of the people throughout the country and the people's liberation army, the people of the afflicted area are working hard with a dauntless and determined spirit to develop production and rebuild their homes; they are carrying on in depth criticism of teng hsiao-ping in their efforts to overcome the effects of the earthquakes. the whole area is a thriving scene of thorough-going reconstruction. this fully illustrates the ability of the chinese people to stand any severe test and the incomparable superiority of china's socialist system.

"on behalf of the chinese government and people," premier hua kuo-feng said, "i wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of western samoa and to those of all other countries who have tendered us their deep sympathy and solicitude."

premier hua kuo-feng said, "our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and western samoa in november 1975 opened broad prospects for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. we believe that the current visit of his highness the head of state will further enhance our mutual understanding and advance the friendly relations and cooperation between china and western samoa and the friendship between our two peoples to a new stage."

his highness malietoa tanumafili the second said in his speech:

"it is my privilege to be the first citizen of western samoa to visit the people's republic of china and it gives me much pleasure to bring to you and all the people of this great country, warm greetings of friendship and goodwill from the government and people of western samoa. i would further convey my special greetings to your beloved and venerable chairman, mao tsetung."

he expressed deep sympathy for the chinese people on the strong earthquakes that hit the tangshan-fengnan area. "we know that the organisation, resourcefulness, hard work and dedication of your people is able to overcome any problem or difficulty but i would like to say that on learning of your terrible recent earthquakes the hearts of the samoan people went out to the people of your great country in love, fellowship and compassion," he added.

discussing the glorious struggle of the samoan people against colonialism and for national independence, his highness malietoa said that western samoa is the first island country in the south pacific region to attain independence. "the government of western samoa is unceasing in its efforts to promote and strengthen unity and friendly cooperation amongst the developing island countries in the pacific region.

"western samoa is an independent sovereign state and we value our independence and freedom, and approach our relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

"the government of western samoa has a sacred trust to preserve the human rights of each of its citizens who have the same right to representation in any international forum as individuals living in larger countries.

"we know that the people's republic of china recognises and stands by these principles and it was on these principles that our two countries established diplomatic relations in november of last year. since that date, relations between our two countries have been progressing on friendly terms, culminating in your kind invitation for me to visit your country," he stated.

his highness malietoa said in conclusion: "i hope that above all my visit to china will help in creating further understanding between the leaders and peoples

of our countries. i do believe that the most solid base on which to build strong and lasting relations is that of understanding and appreciation of each other's situation. we are anxious that the spirit of friendship and goodwill which has already been so evident during my visit here should take seed and blossom and flourish, and that our two countries, which really have many similarities and common aspirations, should agree to strengthening these links."

following their speeches which drew warm applause, the band played the national anthems of western samoa and china respectively.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. in the course of the banquet, the hosts and guests chatted cordially and clinked their glasses repeatedly to the daily increase of the unity and friendship between the people of china and western samoa.

present were also leading members of government departments concerned and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, hao chung-shih, chen hsi-yu, chang wei-min, peng ti, liu chih-ping, chang chen-tung, yen chih-hsiang and liu hsi-chang.

diplomatic envoys to china from various countries attended.

Speech by Premier Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by premier hua kuo-feng at the banquet this evening in honour of his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa:

your highness respected malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa,

distinguished guests from western samoa,

friends and comrades,

at the invitation of the chinese government, his highness head of state malietoa tanumafili ii has come to china on an official visit, bringing with him

the friendly sentiments of the people of western samoa for the people of china. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend warm welcome to his highness the head of state and all the other distinguished guests from western samoa.

western samoa is a beautiful island country in the south pacific with fertile soil and rich natural resources. having an ancient culture and history, it is reputed to be the "cradle of polynesia". the industrious and brave people of samoa have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism; after waging unremitting struggle, they finally won the independence of their country. after independence, the government of western samoa took the stand of safeguarding national independence, protecting national resources and developing the national economy. it attaches importance to developing friendly relations and cooperation with other countries in the south pacific and elsewhere in the world. the international standing of western samoa is rising rapidly. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the achievements made by the people of western samoa. on the independence day this year, his highness issued the call to build "a truly independent country of peace and prosperity." we wish western samoa continuous new victories on its road of advance.

comrades and friends,

at present the international situation is becoming most favourable to the people of the world. the numerous countries and people of the third world are steadily strengthening their unity and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. their just struggles, in coordination with those of the people of other countries, are pounding away at the old order. the two superpowers are contending fiercely for world hegemony. they are the main cause of intranquillity in the world. the superpower that styles itself the "natural ally" of the third world, in particular, is the most dangerous source of war. but beset with troubles both at home and abroad, it is outwardly strong and inwardly feeble, and finds the going very tough. it is in the sorry plight as described in the verse "flowers fall off, do what one may." as in other parts of the world, the united struggle against hegemony in the asian-oceanian region continues to develop. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this trend of history is surging forward irresistibly. we are happy to note that the people of the oceanian countries are on guard against infiltration and expansion into the south pacific region by the superpower which is preaching "detente" in most exalted terms. we firmly support their just struggle. we are consistently opposed to superpower power

politics. we always maintain that all countries, big and small, should be equal and that no big nation should bully a small one and no strong nation should bully a weak one. china is a socialist country. she will not be a superpower, neither now nor ever in the future.

comrades and friends,

the situation in china is excellent, too. initiated and led personally by chairman mao and participated in by the chinese people in their hundreds of millions, the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is developing in depth. revolution gives impetus to production, and our entire national economy is flourishing. we are convinced that, through this great struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat in china will be further consolidated and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line will go deeper into the hearts of the people. recently, strong earthquakes occurred in china's tangshan-fengnan area, causing great losses of life and property to the people. the heroic chinese people are indomitable. under the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and with the all-out support of the people throughout the country and the people's liberation army, the people of the afflicted area are working hard with a dauntless and determined spirit to develop production and rebuild their homes; they are carrying on in depth criticism of teng hsiao-ping in their efforts to overcome the effects of the earthquakes. the whole area is a thriving scene of thorough-going reconstruction. this fully illustrates the ability of the chinese people to stand any severe test and the incomparable superiority of china's socialist system. the chinese people are determined to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and win greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of western samoa and to those of all other countries who have tendered us their deep sympathy and solicitude.

friends and comrades,

both china and western samoa are developing countries belonging to the third world. though separated by a vast ocean, the peoples of our two countries are bound together by their common historical experiences. in the early years of this century, chinese contract labourers sold by western colonialists worked and struggled together with the samoan people and sowed the seeds of friendship between our two

peoples. since then, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and western samoa in november 1975 opened broad prospects for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. we believe that the current visit of his highness the head of state will further enhance our mutual understanding and advance the friendly relations and cooperation between china and western samoa and the friendship between our two peoples to a new stage. we sincerely wish the distinguished guests a completely successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of western samoa and the well-being of its people,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and western samoa,

to the health of his highness head of state malietoa tanumafili ii,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from western samoa,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exci.

Speech by Head of State of Western Samoa
Malietoa Tanumafili

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by the head of state of western samoa, his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, at the welcoming banquet given by premier hua kuo-feng this evening:

your excellency premier hua kuo-feng, distinguished chinese friends, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

i would firstly like to sincerely thank you for your very kind words of welcome. i would also thank you for the most wonderful welcome i was accorded on my arrival in china and for the warmth and generosity of hospitality that has since been shown to me and to my party.

it is my privilege to be the first citizen of western samoa to visit the people's republic of china and it gives me much pleasure to bring to you and all the people of this great country, warm greetings of friendship and goodwill from the government and people of western samoa. i would further convey my special greetings to your beloved and venerable chairman, mao tsetung.

on behalf of all in western samoa, and following an earlier telegram from my prime minister, i wish to express my country's deep sympathy to the citizens of the people's republic of china at the tragic loss of life and property that has occurred resulting from the recent earthquakes. we know that the organisation, resourcefulness, hard work and dedication of your people is able to overcome any problem or difficulty but i would like to say that on learning of your terrible recent earthquakes the hearts of the samoan people went out to the people of your great country in love, fellowship and compassion.

you may have some knowledge of the colonial background prior to the forming of the independent state of western samoa. in the latter half of the 19th century the western powers tended to split up different geographic areas and this is exactly what happened in the pacific. throughout the centuries the samoan people have lived on a group of islands spread out over approximately 300 kilometers from west to east. an arbitrary decision to split the samoas into spheres of influence was made in 1899 with western samoa being made a german colony and the eastern samoan islands being "given" to the united states of america. at the outbreak of the european war of 1914 new

zealand took over the administration of western samoa. first under a league of nations and later under a united nations mandate. a strong independence movement in samoa was active for almost the entire period of the new zealand administration and full independence was finally granted to my country on 1 january 1962.

being the first island country in the south pacific region to attain independence, western samoa is looked upon to lead the way in many regional matters. my government has responded with enthusiasm and imagination to the challenge of this role. the government of western samoa is unceasing in its efforts to promote and strengthen unity and friendly cooperation amongst the developing island countries in the pacific region. we wish for peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect.

thus, western samoa is an island country in the centre of the south pacific and, compared to china in terms of land area and population, we are indeed very small. but western samoa is an independent sovereign state and we value our independence and freedom, and approach our relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. we believe that the individual's hopes, aspirations and needs are likely to be the same irrespective of the geographic or population size of the country in which he happens to live and thus the government of western samoa has a sacred trust to preserve the human rights of each of its citizens who have the same right to representation in any international forum as individuals living in larger countries.

we know that the people's republic of china recognises and stands by these principles and it was on these principles that our two countries established diplomatic relations in november of last year. since that date, relations between our two countries have been progressing on friendly terms, culminating in your kind invitation for me to visit your country. it is my sincere hope that this visit, which is taking place in a spirit of friendship and goodwill, will provide an opportunity for our two countries to further promote our developing relationship.

despite differences in geographic and population size, our countries do have much in common. the water of the mighty pacific ocean laps on both our shores and thus symbolically unites our two countries. we both have an ancient culture and the governments of both our countries are earnestly endeavouring to raise the standard and quality of life of our citizens. the samoan communal system has developed over hundreds of years to ensure that our people can live in a

social situation whereby there is freedom from want and a sharing of the fruits of productive activity. our social system provides for this sharing so that the individual that is in need will in fact receive the required assistance from those able to provide it. again, we realise that the same principles of equality, fairness and respect for the dignity of each individual are inherent in the way of life in the people's republic of china.

in western samoa we are earnestly striving to improve the standard and quality of life of our people. we believe that this will be achieved from increased and better utilisation of our land and surrounding waters. we are proud of our cultural heritage and thus consider that tourism, while appearing attractive as a means of earning foreign exchange rather rapidly, can do great social harm to such a small country. we thus follow a policy of controlled tourism whereby we allow our tourist industry to grow only as a proportion of the total economy. it is necessary for us to have some diversification into industry as we wish to process our agricultural production as far as possible and to develop various small industries which will allow us to reduce our dependence on imported items.

western samoa has no known mineral resources. our chief resources are, however, a well educated, healthy people, a fertile land and a sea around us which is abundant with fish and sea products. we believe that the honest, healthy and proper way to develop is through better use of our land and surrounding sea by the intelligent labour of our own people. we recognise, however, that new agricultural and fishing techniques must be introduced and it is necessary for us to modernise many of our ancient practices. we do, however, have the will to succeed in these endeavours.

your excellency, i hope that above all my visit to china will help in creating further understanding between the leaders and peoples of our countries. i do believe that the most solid base on which to build strong and lasting relations is that of understanding and appreciation of each other's situation. we are anxious that the spirit of friendship and goodwill which has already been so evident during my visit here should take seed and blossom and flourish, and that our two countries, which really have many similarities and common aspirations, should agree to strengthening these links.

we already have a deep respect for each other's heritage and culture, and the embarking on a path of mutual economic cooperation should tangibly serve to strengthen our friendship.

i have enormously appreciated the goodwill and friendship that i have received in china and i would assure you that these feelings are fully reciprocated. based on mutual respect and understanding it should be possible for the people's republic of china and western samoa to have a strong and lasting relationship of mutual benefit.

i wish now to propose a toast to the health of chairman mao tsetung, to the health of premier hua kuo-feng, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, to the health and prosperity of all citizens of the people's republic of china and to the strengthening of the bonds of understanding, goodwill and friendship between the peoples of china and western samoa.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 14, 1976 No. 6178

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CAPITALIST-ROADERS

On Capitalist-Roaders Within the Party

by

Ch'in Huai-wen (秦怀文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1976)

Chairman Map points out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Over the course of ten years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the whole Party and the people of the whole country have waged a soul-stirring life-and-death struggle against these capitalist-roaders within the Party and have accumulated rich revolutionary experience. In the course of the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, sum up experience in the struggle with capitalist-roaders, and study and master the characteristics and law of activities of the capitalist-roaders within the Party. This is very useful to clearly understanding where the bourgeoisie is and the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Capitalist-Roaders Practicing Revisionism Invariably Have To Cast Forth an Anti-Marxist Program

All sorts of class struggle are political struggles. Any political party or political faction has its own program which "is an ensign openly hoisted" to give concentrated representation to the interests of its own class and distinctly reflects the line carried out by this political party, "while the outsiders judge this party on the basis of it." (Engels' "Letter to A. Bebel," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, p. 9)

The basic program of our Party is for the thorough overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the supersession of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, the defeat of capitalism with socialism and the ultimate realization of communism. For the sake of restoring capitalism, however, capitalist-roaders like Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing invariably seek to dish out revisionist programs that are antagonistic to the Party's Marxist-Leninist program. From Liu Shao-ch'i who brought forward "the consolidation of the order of new democracy," "san-tzu i-pao," etc., through Lin Piao who put forward "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and concocted the "Outline of Project '571'," to Teng Hsiao-p'ing who called for "taking the three directives as the key link" and inspired the concoction of "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry," although the versions are at variance in the different periods and the patterns can also be "revamped," yet the Right-opportunist or revisionist essence of their programs is the same in principle notwithstanding the variance in methods used. The basic viewpoints demonstrated by their programs are all for publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, for disavowing the proletariat's class struggle with the bourgeoisie, for repudiating the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for fundamentally betraying Marxism-Leninism. The political tasks stipulated by their programs are all for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. In one word, they are for adhering to the ideological system based on the oppression and exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie and the capitalist social system, and for opposing the Marxist-Leninist ideological system and the socialist social system.

The revisionist program of the capitalist-roaders within the Party not only reflect the restorationist aspirations of the bourgeoisie but also guides their restorationist action. This is borne out by all demons and monsters of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party who flocked under the black banner of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link," and leaped forth one after another to "risk their old lives" and rabidly attack the proletariat. The facts of class struggle show that where the principle of "taking the three directives as the key link" is most "resolutely" implemented, the evil wind to reverse verdicts blows most fiercely there, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses are oppressed and persecuted there, and the grave situation of the wiping out of the fruits of the great cultural revolution by means of "all-round reorganization" would appear there. Therefore, in the struggle with the capitalist-roaders, we must grasp their programmatic things and this vital essence of their revisionist ideological and political line, deeply criticze them, fully expose their ultra-Right essence, and more properly distinguish and overcome them.

Capitalist-Roaders Are the Disciples of the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and New and Old Revisionism

The arch capitalist-roaders within the Party, such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, are all the faithful disciples of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and new and old revisionism. The renegade and

traitor Lin Piao once said that the "Four Books" of the Confucian School were "the blueprint of China's political thought." This is of course nonsense. However,provided the words "reactionaries of past ages including the capitalist-roaders within the Party in the socialist period" are added after the word "China," this sentence is more appropriate. Where there are capitalist-roaders, the restorationist doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the counter-revolutionary theories of new and old revisionism are tolerated and fused as one.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are their important ideological source, and the revisionist theory of the dying out of class struggle and theory of productive forces are their important theoretical foundation.

From the new democratic revolution to the period of socialist revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and others all blended together the Confucianist "loyalty and forbearance," "benevolence and righteousness," "doctrine of the Mean," etc., and the new and old revisionist theory of the dying out of class struggle and theory of productive forces for use as the weapon for corrupting the revolutionary ranks and opposing the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The harsh facts tell people that while the capitalist-roaders publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, what they practice is the soul-stirring bourgeois struggle against the proletariat, and while they practice the Confucian type of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," they seek the all-round restoration of the capitalist system.

Since the capitalist-roaders stand for restoration and regression, their ideological line is bound to be idealistic and metaphysical. They cannot understand the law of development of the objective world, and they invariably substitute the objective reality with their own subjective wishes. They think that they can set at random the course of progress of historical development by means of their subjective wishes, and consequently, they are bound to repudiate fundamentally the truth that "history is made by the people" and "the masses are the real heroes." They worship as treasures the Confucianist idea of "oneness of Heaven and Man" "with all things found in me," the pragmatist idea that "what is useful is truth" and even Machist egotism. Their ideological line is in conformity with the need of counter-revolutionary politics and is in the service of their political line.

Historical experience tells us that the thorough criticism of a revisionist line politically and ideologically to wipe out its influence is much more formidable than the overthrow of one or two opportunist chieftains organizationally. In the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we must combine the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the criticism of the words and deeds of the opportunist chieftains of China and other countries and with the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and penetratingly and thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Capitalist-Roaders Invariably Have To Practice the Revisionist Organizational Line

Since the capitalist-roaders practice revisionism politically, they are bound to promote disunity organizationally in order to split up the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the ranks of the revolutionary masses. As Lenin said, they "are always the most vicious secessionists." ("Unity of Workers and Elections," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXVI, p. 178) They promote on a large scale factional secessionist activities from the top to the bottom for the purposes of attacking others and uplifting themselves as well as hoodwinking the masses and protecting themselves in a vain attempt to attain the criminal goal of usurping and seizing supreme power in the Party and the state.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Unite, and don't split." The consistent policy of the Party is to unite over 95 percent of cadres and over 95 percent of the masses so as to exercise the dictatorship of the overwhelming majority over a very few bad people, or the dictatorship of the proletariat. Capitalist-roaders such as Teng Hsiao-p'ing invariably devise all ways and means to undermine the policy of the Party by "attacking a large number to protect a handful." Actually they want to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

In order to carry out restoration, the capitalist-roaders are bound to recruit deserters and turncoats, form factions for selfish ends, organize the ranks practicing revisionism, and set up another bourgeois headquarters. As soon as Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he called for "grasping the leading body first," attacked the principle of "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young everywhere, and clamored that the key lay in "reorganizing the leading body." This "method of reorganization" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's seeks to organize from top to bottom a contingent of cadres who dare to practice restoration and stubbornly adhere to the practice of revisionism. Be they old, middle-aged or young, so long as they are rightists, they are "relied on." Even the renegades and enemy agents who had been tracked down during the great cultural revolution are also kept in the Party so that they could stage a comeback afterward. He "brings down" all those who adhere to Chairman Mao's revoutionary line and support the great cultural revolution. His selection of cadres for appointment fundamentally runs counter to Chairman Mao's five criteria for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and actually seeks to lure the cadres into following him to practice revisionism and work for the interests of the minority of exploiters. The revisionist organizational line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing attempts to prepare the ranks for restoring capitalism.

All Capitalist-Roaders Intrigue and Conspire

All revisionists and in particular the capitalist-roaders within the Party are counter-revolutionary double-dealers and experts in toying with intrigues and plots. This is determined by their reactionary class nature.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing categorically denied that he was a double-dealer and arbitrarily claimed that his practice of revisionism "is open and above-board." This showed how hypocritical and stubborn he was. He followed all

reactionaries in adopting the "tactic of concealment" by "bending in order to go forward." He cast forth a false self-examination and vowed that he would "turn over a new leaf" and "never reverse the verdicts." But as soon as he resumed work, he denied everything. Could this be called "open and aboveboard"? He cast forth "taking the three directives as the key link" behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and imposed it by force on the Party and the people. Could this be called "open and aboveboard"? He incited people to make false charges in their letters everywhere and instructed people to write for others letters to discuss current affairs. Could this be called "open and aboveboard"? He spread rumors, shot arrows from the dark and maliciously attacked the broad masses of cadres and the revolutionary masses who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a vain attempt to split up the Party Central Committee and the ranks of the revolutionary masses, but shouted louder for "unity" than anything else. Could this be called "open and aboveboard"? And so on and so forth. All these were completely the deeds of counter-revolutionary double-dealers through and through. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was like the careerist Bakunin who was strongly denounced by Lenin: "If it is said that he knows nothing of theory, then he is quite capable in the matter of engineering conspiratorial fraudulent deals." ("To F. Bolte," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, pp. 395-396)

The playing of a double game by such capitalist-roaders as Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a serious threat to the revolution. With the deepening of the socialist revolution, the tactics of these people are also constantly revamped. They are more and more skillfully camouflaged and are consequently more deceptive. At present, although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has fallen, the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. They still continue to toy with intrigues and plots, interfere with the general orientation of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and undermine the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. "We revolutionary partisans must understand their tactics and study their strategy so that we can defeat them. We must not be academic and over-simplify the complex class struggle."

Capitalist-Roaders Wildly Contend for the Battlefront of Public Opinion for the Sake of Subverting the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

"To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." The capitalist-roaders working for restoration invariably have to wildly contend for the battlefront of public opinion with the proletariat. They either come forward in person or direct their followers to concoct all kinds of revisionist absurd arguments, publicize reactionary trends of thought of all descriptions, put forward counter-revolutionary slogans for beguiling people, and create sensational political rumors in a vain attempt to confuse people ideologically first.

In order to vigorously whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Teng Hsiao-p'ing started with the creation of counter-revolutionary public opinion on a large scale. The handful of counter-revoutionaries who stirred up trouble at T'ienanmen Square also first hit out such a "blow" and

used counter-revolutionary public opinion as the overture to counter-revolutionary violence. Besides ganging up with a few unrepentant capitalist-roaders and adopting the means of making speeches everywhere, vociferously spreading poison, drafting outlines and making preparations for publishing periodicals, Teng Hsiao-p'ing was so malicious as to use rumors as weapons to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism and attack the great leader Chairman Mao as well as his revolutionary line in a vain attempt to split up the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

Mr. Lu Hsün once said: "Rumors are things which the rumor-mongers themselves really want to turn into facts, and we can see the thought and behavior of a section of people by means of them." (Sequel to Hua Kai Chi: "Flowerless Rose Plants Part III") From the tall lies of all descriptions concocted by Teng's Rumor Company, we can see how contemptible are the means and aims of such capitalist-roaders as Teng Hsiao-p'ing and see more clearly the reactionary, decadent and frenzied nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, the struggle in ideology between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is a protracted class struggle, and the question of who will win has still not been truly settled. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, pay great attention to properly grasping work in the ideological sphere and in revolutionary public opinion, use revolutionary public opinion to prevail over and defeat counter-revolutionary public opinion, and make all know the capitalist-roaders so as to sink them into the predicament of utmost isolation.

Capitalist-Roaders Invariably Have To Strengthen and Extend Bourgeois Rights

The appearance of capitalist-roaders in socialist society has its profound class origin and economic foundation. Chairman Mao points out: "Lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois rights. We ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: there are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal values." In our society today, bourgeois rights still exist to varying extents in three aspects in the relations of production. At the same time, there are still the old bourgeoisie, petty bourgeoisie in large numbers and plenty of unreformed intellectuals. The influence of small production, corruption and degeneration, speculation and manipulation are found everywhere. All these are soil and conditions for the existence of capitalist-roaders.

The capitalist-roaders and especially those "high officials" practicing revisionism invariably make use of the power in their hands to push the revisionist line, extend and strengthen bourgeois rights and work for their own interests and those of the new and old bourgeoisie. Under the circumstances of not changing the socialist title, they cause the socialist systems of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership to degenerate into the capitalist system of ownership actually controlled by capitalist-roaders. They oppress and bully the workers, peasants, students and junior officials, and turn the socialist relationship between people

entirely into the relationship between the employer and the employed and between the oppressor and the oppressed. With the avarice of the upstarts and through some lawful and plenty of unlawful means, they embezzle the fruits of labor of the worker-peasant masses. In short they are a gang of "bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers," and they on the one hand and "the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other."

However, the broad masses of workers and peasants cannot tolerate this. They call for continued revolution as well as the uninterrupted restriction and gradual elimination of bourgeois rights. This is bound to touch off the bitter hatred and desperate resistance of the capitalist-roaders. Therefore, the struggle for and against the restriction of bourgeois rights is an important part of the life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing frenziedly hated and tried to smother the new things grown to maturity in the great cultural revolution because those new things effectively restricted bourgeois rights. After Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of dictatorship of the proletariat was transmitted to the lower level, Teng Hsiao-p'ing cried in desperation and in a low spirit: "The restriction of bourgeois rights also requires a material base. Without such a base how can they be restricted?" This was in essence an attempt to write off class struggle with the theory of productive forces and to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights. He even instructed some people to make a fuss of this in translation in a vain attempt to abolish this concept of "bourgeois rights." This fully bared the repulsive features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in betraying Marxism and also demonstrated that the criticism and restriction of bourgeois rights hit the mortal wound of the capitalist-roaders.

Lenin pointed out that it was always in the interests of the proletariat to call for the abolition of the foundation giving rise to class domination and class struggle. "Therefore, the class struggle consciously carried out by organized workers should also be directed toward this foundation." ("Friedrich Engels," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 86) We deeply believe that provided the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is persevered in, this foundation is bound to be completely destroyed in the end. No matter how the capitalist-roaders jump about, they have no way to obstruct this historical necessity.

The Restorationist Activities of the Capitalist-Roaders Are Always Closely Linked With the Reactionaries at Home and Abroad

The history of the two-line struggle within the Party shows that the capitalist-roaders who capitulate to the bourgeoisie at home are class capitulationists, and those who submit to the pressure of imperialism and social-imperialism in the international arena are national capitulationists. Their perverted actions of all descriptions not only invariably bear the nature of class struggle but are also always coordinated with the reactionaries in the international arena.

In the historical period of socialism, the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the bourgeois who carry out trial of strength with the proletariat and are the main force in the practice of capitalist restoration. In particular, the chieftains of the revisionist line, such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, have become the political representatives and commanding figures of the social forces and social groups which resist the socialist revolution and are hostile and subversive to socialist construction. In their relationship, they can be described as sharing weal and woe, in complete rapport, and related as closely as each breath is to the next. This point has been fully demonstrated by the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square.

Lenin once pointed out that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, although the landlord and bourgeois classes had been routed, they still had not been wiped out. "They still have an international base, that is, international capital, and they are part and parcel of international capital." ("Economic and Politics in the Era of Proletarian Dictatorship," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 92) The capitalist-roaders within the Party are also such part and parcel. Therefore, the restorationist activities of the capitalist-roaders are invariably coordinated with aggression and subversion by international imperialism and social-imperialism. From the repulsive performances of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique before and after the fall of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we can clearly see such counter-revolutionary relations between them.

When Teng Hsiao-p'ing just resumed work, the Soviet revisionist hurriedly stated that "the Chinese proletariat is more and more aware of its own historic mission....and will no doubt speak again words of a decisive nature." They openly instigated the bourgeoisie inside the Party to come forward and restore capitalism. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing vociferously clamored for "all-round reorganization" under the black banner of "taking the three directives as the key link," called for the "reversal" of this and that and frenziedly launched vengeful counter-attacks, the Soviet revisionists jubilantly said that this "would make a clean sweep of the prestige of the great cultural revolution and all policies of the Party." When Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company were powerfully rebuffed by the people of the whole country, the Soviet revisionist renegades wailed in despair saying that they had been given "mortal criticism" and exposed once again to "political persecution."

This is really sympathy for one of their kind. We can see from here that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the agents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. They move about at the command of the baton of imperialism and especially of social-imperialism and are genuinely the ignominious lackeys of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

The Capitalist-Roaders Are Still on the Capitalist Road, But They Are Doomed To Perish

The emergence of capitalist-roaders is not the sin, negligence and betrayal of individual characters, but is a social product of the socialist period. Therefore, so long as there exists the soil breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie, so long as there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and so long as there are still international imperialism

and revisionism, this objective fact that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road will exist indefinitely.

After we have toppled the opportunist chieftains and destroyed their bourgeois headquarters in an important two-line struggle, will there still be the continued activities of the personalities of this headquarters after a number of years? The facts of class struggle have replied in the affirmative. It is also difficult for the opportunist chieftains to reform themselves. Some of those old capitalist-roaders already exposed and criticized will still reverse the verdicts and take the capitalist road. With the disappearance of old capitalist-roaders, new ones will come into being. The proletariat's struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party and with the capitalist-roaders rises and falls like waves, and there will be a major struggle every few years. This kind of protracted, tortuous and complex struggle runs through the whole historical period of socialism.

However, the capitalist-roaders who go against the will of people to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism are extremely isolated. Although they are still on the capitalist road, their trouble making and sabotage are doomed to fail. Hadn't Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing been blatant for a time? However, the K'unlun Mountains have not been toppled, nor has Lushan been flattened. Moreover, our Party and our ranks have become stronger and are full of vigor and vitality. These capitalist-roaders have come to an ignominious end one after another. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "If the rightists stage an anti-communist coup d'etat in China, I am sure they will know no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 percent of the population." The perverted actions of the capitalist-roaders will only educate the people by negative example and steel the proletarian revolutionaries, and are bound to be overthrown by the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people in the end. Capitalist-roaders are bound to perish and this is independent of man's will.

The history of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past ten years has again and again proved that "without struggle, there is no progress." The struggle with the capitalist-roaders is a protracted class struggle. Once we fall away from this, we will lose our bearings. We must soberly see that although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has fallen, not all the capitalist-roaders of that class represented by him have stepped down from the stage of history. At present we must maintain close contacts with the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle on all fronts, further study Chairman Mao's important instructions, and deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Meanwhile, we must pay close attention to the new tendency of class struggle and the strategy of the struggle, closely follow the strategic plans of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, opportunely and resolutely smash the attacks of the capitalist-roaders, and deal heavy blows to the subversive activities of all calss enemies. From now on, no matter who practices revisionism, we must firmly expose and wage struggle against him. In the course of struggle, we must

continuously conduct widespread education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought for the cadres and the masses, and carry the great cause of combating and preventing revision through to the end.

The proletariat is a thoroughgoing materialist as well as a revolutionary optimist. We are convinced that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is bound to be victorious, that revolution is bound to defeat reaction and that the new is bound to defeat the decadent. Through the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the people, a modern "new world without imperialism,without capitalism and without the system of exploitation" certainly can be built!

* * *

POETRY

Roll the Drum and Cheer the Proletariat in the Battle To Defeat the Bourgeoisie

- study notes on the creation of songs and poems

by

Chi Yü (纪宇), Shantung

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 14, 1976)

In front of the platform for reporting good news
on poetry, fighters assemble like clouds,
On the front of attack in poetry, ten thousand ships
shoot forth;
Our poems and songs roar in ferocious waves,
And bravely make an onslaught for conquering the
bourgeoisie!
Why our poetic lines so gallant and militant?
Why are our poetic feelings like a big river with the
floodgate open?
Because we have dispersed the dark clouds on the black
line in literature and art,
The mighty army of poets marches in big strides!

The Blazing Fire of the Great Cultural Revolution Has Enkindled My Poetic Feelings

I can never forget that it is the blazing fire of the great cultural revolution that has enkindled the poetic feelings in my chest. From the first day I wrote poems, I started to embrace this desire: to turn the spring thunder of the great cultural revolution into melody in poems; to take the great cause of combating and preventing revisionism as the most important theme in writing poems; and to roll the drum and cheer the proletariat in the battle to defeat the bourgeoisie.

Ten years ago, I was still an 18-year-old middle school student. The great cultural revolution, like a thunderclap, shook my mind. My companions and I responded to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao and rose to rebel against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the days when the bourgeois reactionary line made a lot of noise, full of indignation, I wrote the "Battle Song of Justified Rebellion," and in "The Storm of January Revolution," I wrote the poetic leaflet "Snatch Power in the Revolution." Some people said, "What are written in conjunction with political struggle can only be 'seasonable' works without artistic vitality. However, the Red Guards who were educated and steeled to maturity in the raging fire of the great cultural revolution think that if poetic works conform to the needs of revolutionary struggle and their choice of topics, ideological structure and depiction are specially for reflecting the grand scenes of the great cultural revolution, they will have great artistic vitality.

The luxuriant life of struggle in the great cultural revolution tempered me and constantly raised my ideological awareness. In particular, after I entered the plant as a worker and joined the ranks of the working class, the outstanding quality of the working class again profoundly educated me. In the workshop, knowing that I loved to write, the old master-workmen studied Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" together with me and told me the heart rending history of their families and of the plant before liberation and the tremendous changes in the plant after liberation and since the great cultural revolution. This gave me a profound course of class education, I made up my mind to use this pen to fight for the defense of the Party's basic line and the cause of proletarian revolution.

Amateur Writers Must Also Constantly Go into the Midst of Life

Having the sound desire of taking up creative writing for the revolution was only the first step, because in the actual process of creation, many difficulties would still be encountered. For example, how to express the pride and soaring ambition of the working class within the limited space of lyrics? How to adopt a thousand and one ways to mold in narrative poems the images of proletarian heroes who dare to make revolution and wage struggle? How to take the industrial front as background to reflect and eulogize the great cultural revolution? I studied and groped for the way. I knew the agony of rebuffs and defeats and the joy of piecemeal achievements and progress. More and more I felt that the key to creating revolutionary poems and songs liked by people lay in the serious study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. With the compass to show the correct orientation in creative writing, I would never lose my bearings in the great storms.

In the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that the rich life of struggle of the people "provides literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source." When I first became a worker, I naively thought that since I put on working clothes and kept in constant contacts with the master-workmen, what I heard was the language of the masses, and I lived in the source of creation with "life" all around me. I would have "enough for use" if I laid hold something at random and what was called "going deep into the midst of life" was meant only for the professional writers.

How should I handle this question correctly? There was a process of recognition in my thinking. Starting from 1968, I have been a worker in the packing workshop of the Tsingtao Cigarette Plant. In my spare time, I do some propaganda work in the workshop, publish blackboard bulletin papers, organize literary and art programs and are familiar with the master-workmen in my workshop and workshops nearby. Whenever I close my eyes, many vivid images among them appear in my mind. Therefore, it is easier to depict their life and struggle. But I am very unfamiliar with life in other workshops and fraternal plants.

Once, I accepted the task of writing a narrative poem to reflect the content of the boiler battle in the plant. I should actually go deeply into practice, lay hold of as much first-hand information as possible, acquire

rich perceptual knowledge, and refine, process and typify them by way of selecting the essential and discarding the dross, and create poems with vivid images and rich contents. However, I only selected a relevant report palatable to me from the Battle Bulletin of the production command, added my own "imagination," designed the plot of a story, added some "heroic words," created some "clashes of contradictions" and expressed some "feelings." Such a poem neither originated from life nor stood above life. As a result, it was naturally a failure.

How can spare-time creation be free from the limitations of the aspect of life of the writers? I pondered over this question for a fairly long time: Our socialist new poems and songs must mold heroic images of the working class and reflect the vigorous spiritual outlook and ideological realm of the working class. But a typical social environment is needed in molding the characters and expressing feelings; without a typical social environment, the typical disposition, thoughts and feelings of the characters cannot be revealed.

There is a shipyard in Tsingtao municipality. In the first spring of the seventies, the shipbuilders started with a bang the seething and stirring battle of emancipation for building big ships on the small slipway, and 10,000-ton vessels were launched one after the other. There emerged a large number of heroic models, and this was really worthy of detailed depiction. I felt that this was a typical environment suitable for expressing the feelings of the working class.

Therefore, on the basis of keeping my foothold in this unit, I often went to the shipyard after work and spent even Sundays there. On the slipway, welding sparks flew in all directions and the hammers rumbled like thunder. Under the slipway, waves rolled and billows roared. At sea, sirens were sounded, and on land, vehicles shutteld. In the hot summer days, the sun make steel plates scalding to the hands and the slipway resembled a big furnace. In the cold days, the northwest wind blew, waterdrops were immediately frozen, and the cabin of the ship resembled a big ice pit. The working conditions were bitter, but the workers were optimistic and militant. They advanced after learning of the difficulties, and there emerged a large number of advanced deeds. I made friends with many shipbuilders and engendered the strong desire of singing praise of them.

When I made up my mind to start writing poems about the life of struggle of the shipbuilders, I discovered many advanced deeds of the workers in the cigarette plant. Their voice and smiling faces appeared before me one after another and my accumulated experience of life at the cigarette plant was also brought into play. The images of shipbuilders and cigarette workers were blended together. At that time, I came to realize: Although their work posts are different and there is great disparity in different kinds of work, the aspirations, dispositions and far-reaching revolutionary ideals of those of the working class are the same, and their spiritual outlook is a brand-new one after steeling in the great cultural revolution. Although I depict specific shipbuilders, I am actually eulogizing the working class of our country.

In this way, over the past few years, I have written more than a hundred short poems that reflect the shipbuilding industry. Among them,

"The Great Road of the Shipyard," "Ode to the Smelting Furnace," "Song of the Sledge Hammer" and "Sending New Ships to Africa" are welcomed by the worker comrades. Some comrades at first thought that I worked in the shipyard, but on knowing that I was a worker at the cigarette plant, they asked, "Is it true that you are able to write after going to the shipyard to take a look," In fact, without the foundation of life at the cigarette plant, I cannot create the images of the shipbuilders. As far as amateur writers are concerned, they must take the solid course of going deep into the midst of a spot in life, and at the same time, come into contact with more quarters to widen their field of vision and enrich their spheres of life. This is because creative writing calls for the process of generalizing, refining and processing many raw materials, that is, the process of typification.

Some Insights from the Creation of "T'ienanmen in Our Hearts"

In the course of writing the poem "T'ienanmen in Our Hearts," I have consciously tried out and studied the following questions, and my insights are:

First, it is necessary to pay attention to selecting and expressing the themic thought of the revolution. In April this year, after the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, I was filled with righteous indignation and could not suppress my anger. Since the counter-revolutionaries used sinister poems and verses to make reactionary propaganda and clamor for "unsheathing the sword with raised eyebrows," we should use revolutionary poems and songs to rip off their masks and repel their frantic attacks! With the strong desire of using poems to participate in the battle pounding in my hearts, I took up the pen. At this time, I recalled the happy scenes of the two occasions when we were reviewed by Chairman Mao at T'ienanmen Square in 1966, the oath of defending until death Chairman Mao we made in front of the Monument of the People's Heroes in the past years, and the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing which ran wild for a while last year. Therefore, I very quickly set the theme: to glorify T'ienanmen, guard T'ienanmen and ruthlessly criticize the restorationist zealot Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

How could this theme be better expressed? I drew up several plans and considered several angles but was not satisfied with any of them. Finally, I remembered seeing a model of T'ienanmen made of sea shells by fighters on an island. By writing a poem that linked the model "T'ienanmen" with T'ienanmen at Peking, I felt that it could better express the profound feelings of the revolutionary fighters who defend Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. With this clue grasped, the verses very quickly emerged under my pen.

Second, it is necessary to typify something and select a specific hero for expressing feelings which originate from life but are above life and should not be restricted to real people and deeds. "I" in the poem should be a typified lyrical image. In this poem, "I" appear as the image of a fighter who is far away from Peking and firmly guards the island. This is because such a typical environment and typical image will unrestrainedly express the voice in the hearts of hundreds of millions of the

people in the whole country who passionately love T'ienanmen. The sub-title "Sent from a Distant Island" emphasizes the island and the distance in order to show that distant places are closely linked to Peking and all the people in the country support the two brilliant and wise resolutions of the Party Central Committee. If the distant island is like this, the conditions of the vast urban and rural areas can well be imagined. Because of "my" specific experience, the poem can be more naturally written:

Ah, Peking,
The city in our hearts,
Ah, T'ienanmen,
Mother's heart!
In my life,
The most beautiful song
Is composed here;
The most splendid picture
Is taken here.
The brilliance of "August 18"
Shines upon my
-- road of progress,
the milestone of struggle....

Third, it is necessary to bring into full play the salient features of poems and songs in expressing feelings and make use of characteristics of the poetic language to depict revolutionary heroism and heighten the color of revolutionary romanticism. We must express the revolutionary feelings of the proletariat and intensify the portrayal of love and hate so as to encourage the revolutionary people, and make the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries tremble. In this respect, the model revolutionary plays have set a very good example for us. In this poem, I depict the jubilation of the commanders and fighters after the two brilliant and wise resolutions of the Party Central Committee have been transmitted to the island. Closely following this, I write:

At this moment,
The breeze of a spring evening,
Waves that surge to the sky,
All hold their breath and listen attentively;
Ah, tomorrow!
Clouds that fly north,
Wild geese that come south,
Will also rejoice;
On our island,
Peaks fall in formation,
And the surging tides in the sea,
Have also joined
The demonstration in front of T'ienanmen....

In this way, the "wind," "waves," "clouds" and "wild geese" on the island have also been inserted, and the "peaks" and the "sea" are also personified, thus showing that the two brilliant and wise resolutions of the Party Central Committee make the whole world rejoice and that the restorationist zealot Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "reversal of verdicts goes against the will of people."

I am a new literary and art fighter nurtured by the great proletarian cultural revolution and my creation of poems and songs is also only at the beginning. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, a very important point is that I must strive to learn from Marxism, from society, from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and from Pottier, "the greatest propagandist who uses songs as a tool," ("Eugene Pottier," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 435) free my thinking from the cage, use poems and songs as a weapon to join the battle, and beat the drum and cheer the proletariat in the battle to defeat the bourgeoisie so as to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

I Am Forever a Farmer

by

Hsing Yen-tzu (邢燕子)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 19, 1976)

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instructions on the socialist education movement in 1964, I studied them repeatedly. The more I studied them the more I felt at heart a sense of affection. These brilliant instructions of Chairman Mao's and the series of his important directives given during the great cultural revolution and especially since the beating back of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have profoundly revealed the class essence of capitalist-roaders within the Party like Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and analyzed the features and origin of the bourgeoisie within the Party and the methods to defeat them. They are a powerful ideological weapon for combating and preventing revisionism and are of great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance to us in persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since I came back to my hometown to participate in agricultural production in response to Chairman Mao's great call in 1958, I have doggedly followed the road of integration with workers and peasants. Tempered and tested in the great cultural revolution, and with the trust placed in me by the Party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have successively acted as deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Szuchiachuang brigade and secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee. "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." "These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." These instructions of Chairman Mao's are not only of deep educational significance to the old cadres but also suggestive of the greatest concern and care for the broad masses of young cadres. This has made me realize more deeply that in socialist society, there exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and class relations remain the most fundamental relations between men. To continuously analyze the new things in class relations and keep a sober head at all times, we can do nothing but to recognize the existence of bourgeoisie rights in the Party and see the capitalist-roaders within the Party as the main force in endangering the Party and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, we must resolutely and ceaselessly make the bourgeoisie inside the Party a target of revolution and be vigorous communists fighting all their life for communism.

As a leading cadre with the position changed, if I slightly neglect ideological transformation, I would depart from the masses and turn gradually in the direction of the bureaucrat class and in the direction of the bourgeoisie

inside the Party. Therefore, I must at all times pay close attention to keeping in contact with the masses and consciously restricting bourgeois rights and must refrain from seeking special privileges. After I became secretary of Tientsin municipal Party committee, some relatives and friends often asked me to use my own influence to do something private for them. Once, a close relative wanted me to arrange some work suitable for his son. He said, "You are the municipal Party committee secretary. What you say goes. There is nothing difficult about it." After hearing this, I thought about a lot of things: I have grown from a raw student into a Communist Party member and become a leading cadre. This is entirely due to the Party's training, the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the important mission vested in me by the proletariat. The power in my hands can only be used to wholeheartedly serve the people, and there is not the least reason to use it for private ends. The higher a position one occupies, the higher the political and ideological consciousness one should have and the stricter the demands one should impose on onself and the more one should serve the people with greater and better results. I said to this relative of mine: "The Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants have given me power. They want me to take the lead in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. What you ask me to do is not just a question of whether it is difficult or not. I will strive to do what is needed by the Party and the people no matter how difficult it is. But I cannot make use of my authority to do private things no matter how easy they are." When coming across things of a similar nature, I adhered to the Party's principle, seriously propagated Chairman Mao's teachings and patiently helped my own relatives and friends and other comrades raise their consciousness, so that we could carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line together.

Again, after I and Comrade Hou Chün took up certain leadership work, the organization gave us some livelihood subdidies every month as a gesture of concern for our livelihood. Later, after studying Chairman Mao's instructions on the question of theory, we felt that we should not accept these livelihood subsidies. Some people said, "That is needed by your work. It is nothing special for you to get livelihood subsidies." We replied, "We must forever be a farmer like other commune members. By receiving one cent more than the commune members, we'll be a bit more privileged than the masses and extend a bit more the bourgeois rights in the relations of people." With the approval of the higher-level leadership, our wish was fulfilled.

From practice, I have also come to understand that to consciously restrict bourgeois rights in the interrelations of people we must not only consciously identify ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants but also consciously persist in doing collective productive labor and continuously transform our world outlook in the course of labor. In the past, some cadres turned from a motive force behind the revolution into a target of the revolution and a target of struggle. They always started by leading the life of an official or overlord, refusing to participate in collective productive labor and divorcing themselves from reality and from the masses. As they became lazy and particular about food and sought comfort and enjoyment in everyday life, they were imbued all at once with "bureaucratic and arrogant airs," and gradually estranged themselves from the masses. When they were not with the masses, their hearts also were not with the masses and

they did not walk with them. As time went on, they would go over to the side opposite to the masses. I deeply realize that whether a rural cadre would turn revisionist or not depends, most important of all, on whether or not he has the hoe in his hand.

For some time in spring last year, I attended meetings rather frequently. Once, returning from a meeting, I heard some commune members say: "Our Szuchiachuang is too small a world for Yen-tzu. This time she may fly away." This remark touched me deeply. Why should the masses worry about my quitting? Thumbing through my workpoint record book, I found that I had given too little time to laboring with the masses. This made me realize that if a cadre took part in collective productive labor less often, he would be looked upon by the masses in a different way, and they would feel that he was not one of them. Therefore, I suggested to the higher-level Party committee that the number of meetings he cut down so that I could have more time to take part in collective productive labor. From then on, except when I was required to attend certain essential meetings, I did not miss a single day of labor.

In winter last year, our brigade took up construction of farmland irrigation projects. Typhoon or snow, I and the commune members jointly plunged into the battle to transform the alkaline soil. Often I climbed out of bed before dawn. I was the first to set to work with a small cart. Seeing that I was an "official" and yet did not act like one but joined everyone else in study and labor, the masses were willing to say what they had in their minds and also put forward to me many good suggestions. Because the cadres and the masses of our brigade thought about the same problems and devoted their energies to the same cause and because the leadership and commune members read books and studied together and concentrated fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the enthusiasm of the commune member masses for building socialism was greatly aroused. In the face of a serious drought and hailstorm this year, our brigade still brought in a big bumper harvest in wheat, with the average per-mow yield exceeding the "Yellow River" level.

The "July 1" editorial of the two newspapers and one journal has imposed still higher demands on all communists, especially those who are leading cadres. I must seriously study and deeply understand the series of important directives from Chairman Mao since the great cultural revolution and his instructions on the socialist education movement, consciously restrict bourgeois rights, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and forever be an ordinary laborer who is the equal of the poor and lower-middle peasants and be a bosom friend of the farmers.

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SCHOOLS IN TANGSHAN

All Primary and Middle Schools in Tangshan Open for Autumn Session

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Sept. 4, 1976)

all of tangshan's 409 primary and middle schools had opened for the autumn term by september 1.

when the strong earthquake struck tangshan late in july, primary and middle school teachers and students were in the midst of the summer vacation. as soon as the quake occurred, teachers and students plunged into the relief and rehabilitation work alongside the men of the people's liberation army and civilians throughout the city. teachers and students rescued class brothers and state property with selfless heroism and began preparations to get the schools open for the autumn session as soon as possible. they set about rebuilding the classrooms and editing textbooks in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. units of the p.l.a. sent commanders and fighters to help them clear away the debris and put up school buildings. some of the armymen are serving as part-time teachers in the schools, giving guidance to the students in general education and in their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and helping them learn military drill.

on august 4, eight days after the earthquake, the first of the city's schools was opened. this became known as the anti-quake school and is located on the tiyukuan (indoor stadium) road. the opening of other primary and middle schools soon followed. nearly 100 primary and middle schools opened in the ten days from august 11 to 20. on august 26 the city held a meeting to exchange experience in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, carrying out the relief and rehabilitation work and winning new successes in educational revolution. the meeting has pushed ahead with the opening of the schools.

the primary and middle schools in tangshan, proceeding from the actual conditions of the rehabilitation work, mobilized teachers and students to take part in practical struggles and to open classes which are a help to such work. teachers and students studied with workers, peasants, soldiers and residents the message of sympathy sent by the party central committee to people of the afflicted area and chairman mao's important instructions. they criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line and disseminated the materialist concept that man is master over nature. many students are doing patrol service and sentry duty. this helps them understand the party's basic line by taking part in the class struggle and the two-line struggle in the society.

the autumn term classes include practical rehabilitation work. students of the mechanics and electrical engineering class of the kailuan no. one middle school helped check and repair machines and electrical equipment in the machiakou mine, doing their share in restoring the mine to production. students of the school's public health class served as nurses in the mine's hospital. the tangshan no. 18 middle school formed teams to help repair farm machines and do field management for communes and production brigades. students in the city also took part in house repair and construction work, did disease prevention work and helped with treatment of the injured and aided the families of armymen, revolutionary martyrs and working couples by carrying water, caring for the children and doing other chores.

classes are being taught on the basis of actual rehabilitation work. in the lingyuan primary school, the first-grade pupils' first lesson in the chinese language class was "in happiness, we must never forget chairman mao", discussing the solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee for the people in the stricken area. chinese language classes in the tangshan no. 6 and 18 middle schools took the form of collecting accounts of the heroic deeds of people in the relief and rehabilitation work, and writing these up as news, essays or poems and distributing them among the masses and p.l.a. men. the mathematics classes in some schools taught the stability of triangular structure and how to do measuring and drawing in repairing buildings. disease prevention and treatment of minor injuries in the actual circumstances is being taught in the classes on public health.

WOMEN

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Chinese Women Advance Boldly in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

the "people's daily" recently carried on its frontpage an article entitled "women in their hundreds of millions advance boldly in struggle". the article was written by the theoretical study group of the preparatory committee for the fourth national congress of chinese women.

the article traces the rapid advance of the chinese women's movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the party. it also points out the significant role played by chinese women in the current great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

on august 20 ten years ago, at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution was gaining momentum, the article says, the great leader chairman mao inscribed four glittering characters "the women of china" for the journal "women of china". coming at that important moment in china's history, chairman mao's inscription was a mobilization call to the chinese women to mount a fierce attack on the party persons in power taking the capitalist road. inspired by the inscription, hundreds of millions of chinese women plunged into the gigantic struggle of the cultural revolution.

through their fierce struggle in the past 10 years the chinese women have become even more penetratingly aware that the cause of women's liberation is an integral part of the cause of liberation of the proletariat as a whole. in the words of chairman mao: "genuine equality between the sexes can only be realized in the process of the socialist transformation of society as a whole." without the proletarian revolution and the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the complete liberation of working women is out of the question. only by waging untiring struggles against the bourgeoisie in the party and against capitalist roaders such as liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping can the dictatorship of the proletariat be constantly strengthened and the women's movement steadily advance. in these struggles, the consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has been generally raised among the broad masses of women, women workers and commune members in particular. in the course of liberating their thinking, women have strongly promoted

the growth of socialist new things and markedly improved their political and economic status. imbued with high morale and strong fighting will, they are militating in the forefront of the three revolutionary movements and writing a new page in the history of the chinese women's movement.

the article points out that in the socialist period, the main targets of the revolution are the bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders in the party. they are the biggest subversive danger for the dictatorship of the proletariat and at the same time, the most vicious saboteur of the thorough-going liberation of the broad masses of women. historically, all the exploiting classes looked down upon women and oppressed them. the class nature of the party persons in power taking the capitalist road drives them inevitably into fiercely antagonistic class contradictions with the broad masses of working women. such capitalist roaders as liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping pushed a revisionist line in the women's movement. they opposed women's participation in the struggle between the two classes and lines in a bid to exclude them from the three great revolutionary movements and keep them to the narrow confines of family life. they tried to convert the women's organizations into their own tools for pushing the revisionist line. all this has aroused burning indignation among the women. in the great cultural revolution, the chinese women have risen in rebellion against the capitalist roaders and criticized the revisionist line in the women's movement.

the article notes that last year when teng hsiao-ping dished up the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and actively encouraged the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, many comrades, including quite a number of women comrades who persevered in taking class struggle as the key link, clearly saw through teng hsiao-ping's absurdities and firmly resisted them. many women in heroic taching, tachai and hsiaochinchuang village unremittingly stood up to teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, growing stronger in the struggle, the longer they fought. unruffled and without losing their bearings, the "march 8" red flag crew team of the shenyang railway administration resolutely withstood the "tornado for vocational work" whipped up by teng hsiao-ping by adhering to chairman mao's viewpoint that politics is the supreme commander. when teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" was spread to the kwangsi tuan yao autonomous county, wei hua-jung, a poor peasant girl of chuang nationality, bore in mind chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and valiantly stepped forward to resist teng hsiao-ping's fallacy after breaking through resistance and persecution.

she put up a short commentary entitled "class struggle is the key link of all work" and aroused commune members to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the evil wind. more and more women have become good at distinguishing between sham and real revolution and they daringly combatted the bigwig who preached the revisionist line. facts prove to the hilt that steeled and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese women, including other women on the industrial and agricultural front, revolutionary women cadres, students and other intellectuals, are a strong force in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders in the party.

the 10 years since the great cultural revolution have been years of full liberation of women's ideology under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the article adds.

for the past 2,000-odd years, the article says, the doctrines of confucius and mencius, which were concocted by the degenerate slave owners, inherited by the reactionary feudal landowner class and taken over by the bourgeoisie, regarded women as born slaves and kept them at the bottom of the social heap. after liberation, the doctrines of confucius and mencius passed on by the capitalist roaders in the party and the reactionary forces of society still exerted their influence against women. to win complete liberation, it was necessary for women to thoroughly smash the spiritual shackles of the doctrines of confucius and mencius and completely criticize the crime perpetrated by the capitalist roaders in bringing about restoration and retrogression through the doctrines of confucius and mencius. in the great cultural revolution and particularly in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the broad masses of women indignantly denounced the persecution and oppression of women caused through the influence of the doctrines of confucius and mencius while criticizing the revisionist line. in addition, they unreservedly criticized the reactionary fallacy of "superiority of men over women". taking on a new revolutionary look of daring to think, speak, struggle and rebel, they mounted the stage of superstructure with giant strides, studied revolutionary theory, composed revolutionary songs, lustily sang arias from model revolutionary theatrical productions and conducted mass sports activities. they broke with the century-old customs and habits and fostered new ways of doing things. they persisted in supporting late marriage, rejection of bridal gifts and the holding of the new marriage ceremony. they wanted to be respected as masters of their own fate instead of being regarded as merchandise. the women's communist spirit of wholehearted devotion to the public without consideration of remuneration for labour was brought into fuller play,

thanks to the steady rise in the political consciousness of working women, the gradual application of equal pay for equal work in production and the reduced difference in the wage scales.

the article points out that subsequently the women's role of "propping up half the sky" is being fully displayed in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. chairman mao remarked: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too."

since the great cultural revolution, the article says, many new things have emerged among the broad masses of women. with the "three-in-one" combination of the old, middle aged and young people, an increasing number of backbone women cadres of all nationalities have joined leading organs at all levels. they have insisted in not divorcing themselves from labour and the masses, and have bravely shouldered the heavy burden of revolution. millions of educated young girls have gone to the rural areas and mountains to settle down and make revolution in the countryside. working as bare-foot doctors, hundreds of thousands of women have firmly followed the revolutionary orientation of being both peasants and medical workers and stood up to the revisionist line in health work. making revolution in the educational, literary and art fields, many women have become staunch fighters who dare to charge triumphantly into battle and blaze new paths. the number of nurseries and kindergartens, which are of great importance to the liberation of women and the upbringing of the revolutionary younger generation, has been greatly increased in the past decade with a clear line of demarcation drawn between the revolutionary and revisionist educational lines. as a result, an entirely new atmosphere prevails. the "socialist courtyard" and other mass organizations in neighbourhood communities constitute an important position in which to apply the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grass-roots levels. these new things demonstrate the progress of the socialist revolution and represent the vital interests of the proletariat as well as those of the vast mass of working women. the sturdy growth of these new things is the inevitable outcome of the development of the socialist revolution in depth. by viciously denigrating the revolutionary new things, teng hsiao-ping denigrated the women's movement in its most important aspect.

the article concludes that for the last half a century, chairman mao has shown boundless concern for the broad masses of women, highly evaluated the women's role in revolution, attached particular importance to their work and issued many important directives to illuminate the road of their liberation. the history of our working women's liberation is inseparable

from the history of the chinese revolution under the leadership of chairman mao. we should always follow chairman mao and under the leadership of the party, wage a protracted fight for realizing the complete liberation of women and the great and far-reaching ideal of communism.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

College Graduate-Chiropodist in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

tu teh-shun, a 1976 graduate of the peking no. 2 medical college and a young communist, returned to a public baths, his original unit, to continue to work as a chiropodist.

peking newspapers recently carried articles on this young man's break with old traditional ideas. in the column "firm identification with workers and peasants", the "kwangming daily" carried an article by the young man himself entitled "people send me to college."

"capitalist-roaders hold that college graduates should not be put on a par with the workers and peasants," tu teh-shun wrote in his article. "we worker-peasant-soldier college students must break with this old idea of the exploiting classes."

"the working people sent me to college. is it their hope that i should leave them after graduation and take on a comfortable job or one looked upon as 'honourable'? as a worker's son, i can in no way regard what i've learned in college as capital to use to bargain with."

many veteran chiropodists at the public baths were delighted to learn that tu teh-shun had come back. one of them remarked: "never before has a college graduate came to work as a podiatrist. this is revolution. very good indeed excl."

tu teh-shun had been a podiatrist in the public baths for eight years, starting from 1964 when he graduated from a junior middle school. his father and grandfather were rickshaw-pullers in the old society and suffered greatly from oppression and exploitation by the exploiting classes.

the public baths mainly serves urban workers and peasants from the city outskirts. with deep class feelings, ti teh-shun treats the patients suffering from foot ailments, striving to alleviate their suffering and help them recover their ability to work and walk normally.

china's traditional medical science has accumulated much experience in treating foot ailments, numbering some hundred. but in the old society chiropody was a despised occupation. after liberation in 1949 when the people became masters of the country, the political and social position of chiropodists changed. during the great leap forward year of 1958, podiatrists' sections were set up in some public baths and many veteran chiropodists were able to cure foot ailments the big modern hospitals could not deal with. but owing to the interference of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work, their experience was left unsummarized and unrecognized, because it came neither from "experts" and "authorities" nor from medical colleges and "regular" hospitals.

during the cultural revolution, the revolution in education and health work spread to the podiatrists' sections. the treatment of foot ailments has become a recognised branch of medical science necessary for protecting the health of the working people.

in 1972, tu teh-shun was among the first worker-peasant-soldier students recommended to study in the peking no. 2 medical college. during his four years at the college, tu teh-shun spent all his holidays at the public baths, studying and working with the workers as well as criticizing revisionism. wherever he goes, whether in college or at people's communes for open door schooling, he always takes along his equipment to offer his services to teachers and students and peasants who suffer from foot troubles. in his article, tu teh-shun said: "this may help me remember that i am not only a college student but also an ordinary worker."

after returning to the public baths, tu teh-shun has passed on to his fellow podiatrists what he learned in college about curing foot ailments by combining chinese and western ways of treatment. he also popularizes prevention and care methods among the patients and his concern has been greatly appreciated by them.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Self-taught Orthopaedic Surgeon Wins Peasants' Hearts

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 3, 1976)

Shen Hsiao-chuan, a young school-leaver from Chungking, has taught himself a number of orthopaedic skills by means of which he has cured more than 600 cases of bone fracture and joint dislocation in and around the village where he has settled since 1969.

The Szechwan provincial party committee and revolutionary committee recently honoured him with the title of "pace-setter for educated youth going to the countryside".

Shen Hsiao-chuan was not prepared to become a medical worker when seven years ago he came to live as an ordinary peasant in the Hunghua production brigade in Yilung county. He was active in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside and humbly accepted re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Winter and summer, he worked in the fields with them and quickly became a skilled labourer.

From time to time Shen noticed that the peasants doing field work suffered traumatic injuries which needed immediate attention. One day a woman peasant tripped and fell, dislocating a vertebra (bone of spinal column). The county hospital was some fifty kilometres away and she would have to be carried over hilly paths to get treatment there. Knowing that Shen Hsiao-chuan was the grandson of a folk orthopaedic surgeon, and that he had often observed her treating patients, the brigade party branch secretary and others urged him to try to help.

Shen racked his brain to recollect which herbal medicines his grandmother had administered to her patients and what finger movements she had used in handling sprains. He dressed the woman's open wound with medicinal herbs. Then, he carefully felt the dislocated bone in the spine. A swift, sure movement of the hands and the vertebra was back in place.

This initial success inspired the young man. During work breaks or after work, he visited the patient and treated her with massage and acupuncture. In two months the woman had fully recovered and returned to work. The peasants were full of praise for Shen Hsiao-chuan, calling him "a fine youth reared in the

great proletarian cultural revolution" and "an orthopaedic doctor of the poor and lower-middle peasants".

in order to learn more about orthopaedics, he experimented on domestic animals. he assiduously studied the different joints and parts of the skeleton of a cadaver he managed to get hold of.

in the meantime, shen hsiao-chuan gathered medicinal herbs and prepared them himself with a view to lightening the economic burden of the peasants. wherever he went, he carried a basket on his back to collect medicinal plants and sometimes travelled high into the mountains to find them.

after repeated trials, he with some experienced peasants and the brigade's barefoot doctors concocted an anesthetic from six medicinal herbs. this proved satisfactory in alleviating pain in setting fractured bones. besides, he himself prepared more than 30 medicines in pill, powder, ointment and tablet forms.

the more skillful he becomes, the more shen hsiao-chuan serves the peasants. he works in the fields during the daytime and treats the sick in his spare time. he is always ready if his services are needed whether the cases are near and far and whatever the weather conditions.

yu chang-fu, an old poor peasant, slipped and fell while ploughing, and broke a thigh bone. when shen hsiao-chuan learnt of it, he rushed over 15 kilometres to the old man's aid. however, after the thigh bone had knit, the muscles of the leg and toes became stiff. shen hsiao-chuan massaged the limb and applied acupuncture treatment. he visited the man regularly and kept on giving him treatment until the old peasant's leg and toes regained normal function.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Herb Cultivation in Changpai Mountains

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 4, 1976)

systematic management and scientific cultivation have brought a constant increase in the production of medicines in northeast china's changpai mountains known as a "treasure-house of medicinal herbs".

the changpai mountains abound with some 700 varieties of chinese medicines, including ginseng, tangshen (radix codonpsitis), deer antlers and gastrodia elata. the state enclosed the central areas of the mountains for conservation and put into operation regulations for the protection, cultivation and gathering of some varieties of herbal plants. moreover, the state is systematically setting up plantations for the domestication of wild medicinal plants, and is introducing varieties of commonly used herbs from southern china and other parts of the country.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution techniques for scientifically growing herbs have been popularized in the changpai mountains. large quantities of herbs have been supplied to the state every year. fusung county in kirin province, noted for ginseng, has now nearly 20 farms growing this plant run by the state or communes as against only one state farm in early post-liberation days. they produce good quality ginseng known for its powerful tonic effect.

many pharmaceutical factories have also been established in the changpai mountains. using local herbs and animal by-products as materials, the fusung pharmaceutical factory produces more than 70 kinds of traditional medicines and preparations combining chinese and western medicine. among them are 14 kinds especially popular abroad, such as "tiger-bone pill" and "ginseng essence".

keen attention is paid to the collection and study of local medicinal plants. the state has established at the foot of the changpai mountains a herb popularization station, which gathers herb specimens. it also collects tested folk prescriptions, conducts scientific research, and popularizes new medicines now in trial-production. it has discovered new specimens unrecognized heretofore, thus enriching the great trove of traditional chinese medicines. 37 of the more than 70 kinds of newly discovered herbs are rare specimens. the workers of the popularization station have since 1970 made more than 100 new medicines from local herbs. these medicines have proved effective for over 30 complaints, such as back and leg ache, chronic stomach trouble, bronchitis, rice-growers' dermatitis and hemorrhage.

the station workers frequently go to join the barefoot doctors in the countryside to help do prevention work and treat the commune peasants. after studying the prescriptions collected from local practitioners the popularization station edited the books: "a selection of tested folk prescriptions", "data on herbal preparations" and "a collection of tested prescriptions combining chinese and western medicine". these books are in use in the rural cooperative medical stations.

PALEOANTHROPOLOGY

Young PLA Man Proposes New Concept on Palaeoanthropology

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

a young fighter of the chinese people's liberation army has challenged the proposition that there was a stage in the process of evolution at which a primate which was both ape and man existed.

this proposition, he noted, "is a metaphysical and eclectic vulgarization of the theory of evolution."

"though the transition from ape to man took considerable time, the essential distinction between ape and man always remained during this long period," he declared.

lai chin-liang raised this concept in his paper "a comment on the proposition of the stage of 'both-ape-and-man primate'" read at a recent scientific forum in peking in commemoration of the centennial of frederick engels' "the part played by labour in the transition from ape to man". the 21-year-old fighter, who joined the army in january 1975 and now serves with a regiment under the p.l.a. nanking units, attended the forum at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

"on the question of the origin of man (homo sapiens)", lai chin-liang wrote in his paper, "there has always been acute struggle between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics." the paper quoted this teaching of chairman mao's: "what is especially important and necessary, constituting as it does the foundation of our knowledge of a thing, is to observe what is particular to this form of motion of matter, namely, to observe the qualitative difference between this form of motion and other forms." ("on

contradiction") then the fighter went on to say: "the nature of a thing determines its distinction from another. it follows that this thing cannot be some other thing, and vice versa. the demarcation between them must be drawn clearly, not equivocally or in such a way as to allow the two to be mixed up."

adducing a mass of convincing facts and arguments, lai chin-liang criticized the proposition of the "both-ape-and-man" stage as a metaphysical and eclectic vulgarization of the theory of evolution because the proposition "makes no distinction between the principal and the secondary. mentioning the two aspects with the phrase 'on the one hand, on the other hand' and describing the primate as at once both ape and man, it gives the appearance of being highly dialectical and comprehensive but in effect blurs the essential distinction between man and ape and thus obliterates the qualitative leap in the process of evolution."

lai chin-liang's paper drew much attention at the forum. many delegates described it as a fairly comprehensive and systematic elaboration on the dialectical-materialist principles in the transition from ape to man as expounded by engels, and as a forceful critique of the erroneous idealist and metaphysical views in the study of the origins of man. the paper was a daring challenge to the erroneous bourgeois concepts in palaeo-anthropological studies.

son of a poor peasant and member of the communist youth league, lai chin-liang is a young pathbreaker tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. in response to chairman mao's great call "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism," he earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao while attending middle school and participating in farm labour in chuhsien county, chekiang province, before he joined the army. he made a careful study of chairman mao's five philosophical writings and went over engels' "dialectics of nature". he continued his hard study in the army, both as a fighter and later as a film projectionist. his decision to write the paper was prompted early last april by articles discussing the topic in the journal "fossil".

in preparing for the paper, he made an intensive study of engels' "the part played by labour in the transition from ape to man", lenin's "philosophical notebooks" (volume 38 of the collected works of lenin), chairman mao's "on contradiction" and other works of the revolutionary teachers and also charles darwin's "the origin of species", thomas huxley's "man's place in nature" and other related books. on this basis, he made a serious study and analysis of the issues in question. he finished the paper on may day and promptly mailed it to the journal "fossil".

in a summing-up speech, the leading comrade presiding over the forum said: the fact that lai chin-liang and other worker-peasant-soldier delegates have taken the floor in consideration of questions in palaeo-anthropology is of great significance in breaking bourgeois domination of this branch of science and advancing the studies. it is a big victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of lin piao and confucius, a powerful refutation of teng hsiao-ping's reactionary fallacies smearing the workers, peasants and soldiers as knowing nothing about science.

in the light of the discussions at the forum, lai chin-liang is now revising his paper with the help of scientific workers from the institute of vertebrate palaeontology and anthropology. the revised paper is scheduled to be published in a related journal.

TELEVISION INDUSTRY

Shanghai's TV Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1976)

shanghai's television industry has grown rapidly in the decade since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in this east china industrial city, tv equipment and components are now produced by 30 plants with some 8,000 worker-technicians. by the end of last year, the city was able to produce seven models of black-and-white and colour tv receiving sets and equipment for the tv centre, transmission and receiving systems. the quality of the products has improved steadily and the cost of production has been constantly reduced. the city is self-sufficient in its production of tv measuring and testing instruments, tv special components and raw materials. it is also producing tv sets for industrial and medical uses.

before the start of the great cultural revolution, the interference of liu shao-chi's revisionist line hampered the development of shanghai's tv industry. it took some eight years to set up a workshop for producing black-and-white tv sets and the annual output was under 1,000. moreover major components such as the picture tube had to be supplied from other parts of the country.

during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi. 1970 saw the start of a city-wide campaign to boost the tv industry under the unified leadership of the shanghai municipal party committee. drawn into it were not only the city's electronics plants and some colleges and scientific research departments, but also small factories making electric torch bulbs, harmonicas and toys, and plants run by neighbourhood communities. some tackled the making of the key equipment; other were assigned to organise the raw materials; another group took over the manufacture of accessaries. through concerted hard work, they were soon turning out black-and-white tv transmission and receiving equipment and colour tv receiving sets. in 1973, they produced two sets of colour tv transmission equipment for peking and shanghai in six months.

small plants have played an important role in developing the tv industry. typical is the shanghai huaihai radio plant which was run by a neighbourhood community. the plant took part in the city-wide campaign to trial produce colour tv sets in 1970, and in 1973 it undertook to produce the "central cabinets" which are key equipment for colour tv stations. each "cabinet" has over 30,000 components and 150,000 points to be welded, requiring high skill. the plant succeeded in trial producing the "cabinet" thanks to the efforts of its workers and the help of various departments. quality testing showed that the standard of performance was good. the expanded plant can now turn out eight kinds of tv instruments.

last year, when teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts and peddled the theory of imitating things foreign in opposition to chairman mao's policy of self-reliance, the workers used the achievements they had made in the last few years in the tv industry to condemn teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the plant that produces graphite slurry, a conductive material that glazes both inside and outside of the picture tube wall, is the shanghai emulsion chemical plant that has only about 100 workers. at the beginning, some people said that it was impossible for the plant to make it and it would have to be imported. the workers of the plant opposed the blind faith in things foreign and, displaying the spirit of daring to think and daring to act, started to experiment. after three months' hard work, they succeeded in trial producting two kinds of graphite slurry essential to the manufacture of picture tubes. the plant also joined users and

research units in introducing a new technological process and setting up a production line to turn out graphite slurry. its products with conductance, evolution and duration at the world level has filled a gap in china's tv industry.

CITY BUILDING

Ancient East China Handicraft City Becomes Modern Industrial Center

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 4, 1976)

weifang, an ancient handicraft city in shantung province, has been built into a new industrial centre mainly manufacturing farm machinery since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the city now has more than 200 plants in over 20 trades including the steel-making, machine-building, power, electronics, instruments and meters, chemical, textile, pharmaceutical and paper making industries. among the several hundred main products are diesel engines, tractors, compressors, motor vehicles, machine tools, chemical fertilizer, tele-communications equipment, forging and pressing equipment, textiles and radios.

bordering pohai bay, this east china city had only 200 smithies producing such small farm tools as hoes, sickles, spades as well as pots and pans and other kitchen utensils. some 600 wooden looms used to turn out coarse cotton cloth.

but on the eve of liberation, even these poor handicrafts workshops were at their last gasp owing to oppression and exploitation by imperialism and kuomintang reactionaries.

with the development of socialist construction after the founding of new china, the city started modern industry. but "profit in command" and other revisionist trash advocated by liu shao-chi diverted some factories from the socialist course before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this caused a sluggish development of local industry.

during the great cultural revolution, the cadres and workers of the city criticized liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist lines. adhering to chairman

mao's general principle "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy, the city party committee decided to gear the city's industry closely to the needs of farm production. as a result, gross industrial output last year was three times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

a cement works with an annual capacity of 32,000 tons was completed in two months to meet the needs of large-scale farmland improvement and water conservancy projects. through technical innovations, production shot up to 115,000 tons last year and 100 per cent of the product was up to standard. at the same time, factories have been set up one after another to make diesel engines, tractors, vehicles for agricultural use, chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

the city has developed industry in the spirit of self-reliance. it relies mainly on its own resources in solving the problems of funds, equipment and technical forces. thus, a phosphate fertilizer plant was built on the basis of a small workshop producing soap and candles; an insecticides plant was set up by a group of housewives who formerly made ropes and a rubber plant by a team of former water-wheel and rubber tyre repair workers. it is in this way that the city has started over 60 factories serving agriculture.

in changwei prefecture to which weifang city belongs, the horse power capacity of agricultural machinery has increased 19.9 per cent a year since 1970 thanks to the city's industrial growth. the prefecture's nearly one million hectares of grain crops yielded 4.5 tons per hectare last year. total grain output was one-third higher than in 1974. the increase alone was equal to the prefecture's annual grain output in the early post-liberation period.

RICE CULTURE

New Method of Nursing Rice Seedlings Without Soil

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 3, 1976)

huangkang county in hupeh province has evolved a new method of nursing rice seedlings in hot houses without using any soil.

seedlings nursed by the new method were this year grown on 6,900 hectares of land, accounting for 33 percent of huangkang county's total paddy area.

by this method, the seeds are first soaked in water. after the seeds begin to sprout, they are placed on trays, pressed down, sprayed with water, manured, provided with sunshine and kept at a proper temperature. in five or six days the seedlings are ready for transplanting.

the new nursing method, which saves manpower, seeds and fertilizer, is highly praised by the local peasants. seedlings nursed in this way are resistant to cold and disease, give high yields and produce good quality rice. despite the low temperature, excessive rains and the lack of sunshine this spring, huangkang county wrested an excellent early rice harvest this year thanks to the application of the new technique. the per-hectare yield on the fields marked out for high yields surpassed 7.5 tons. the new method helps raise output by 225 to 375 kilos per hectare compared with the conventional method of nursing rice seedlings in open fields or in plots protected by plastic sheets.

huangkang county, which is on the northern bank of the yangtze river, is one of hupeh province's high-yield grain producers. its average per-hectare grain yield has surpassed 7.5 tons for five years running since 1971 (reckoned in terms of two grain harvests a year). not resting content with their achievements, the commune peasants have carried out scientific farming to seek new ways to increase production for the country's socialist construction. the new nursing method is the result of two years' study by the agricultural research centre of a production brigade in the tuanfeng commune.

the struggle to beat back teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution has given impetus to the popularization of the new nursing method. the peasants carry out mass scientific research to repulse the slanders of teng hsiao-ping and the capitalist-roaders in the

scientific circles who declared that the peasants had little schooling and therefore were not qualified to make scientific research. the county's 2,300 rice-growing production teams have now built hot houses for the application of the new seedling nursing method.

in the spirit of self-reliance, local peasants put up houses with whatever material was available. they used stone to replace bricks and trays made of jute, cotton stalks or bamboo to dispense with the use of plastic material. the peasants have altogether made 47 technical innovations in order to control the temperature and humidity of the hot houses. rice-grower chen chih-chuan of the tuanfeng commune devised a kind of skylight that can be automatically opened and closed and also watering apparatus for the heating pot. a number of peasant technicians evolved water and fertilizer spraying methods.

the county party committee supported the new method and regarded its popularization as part of the learning from-tachai movement. leading cadres went to the villages to learn the new technique and helped sum up experience. 150 leading cadres at the county and commune levels took part in the "three-in-one" experimental groups and worked with veteran peasants and technicians to make technical break-throughs. the county party committee presided over on-the-spot meetings for spreading the new method. the county trained 21,800 commune members in the new technique through 1,600 short-term training classes.

HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS

Sinkiang Builds Hydroelectric Stations

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 4, 1976)

rural and pastoral areas in china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region have put up three hundred and twenty-two small and middle-sized hydro-electric stations since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. total power output in 1975 was more than three times that in 1965.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has several hundred rivers flowing from the mountains. most of these rivers are swift and have steep gradients so that they are excellent for developing power stations. after liberation, the people of all nationalities in the region, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, began exploiting the rivers to build their first hydro-electric stations. at the time of the cultural revolution, there were stations put up on the urumchi, ili and kum rivers with the support of the state.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of all nationalities in sinkiang criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and decided to increase the number of power stations. they accumulated funds, made designs and did the construction on their own.

four small hydro-electric stations were opened in the past seven years in shanshan county which is situated on either side of the huoyen mountain in the turfan basin. in 1969, the people of tungfanhung, hungchi and chienchin people's communes joined forces to build a station with a generating capacity of 1,600 kilowatts. it improves irrigation for over 6,600 hectares of farmland and provides lighting for all 29 production brigades of the communes.

aksu prefecture south of the tienshan mountains during the great cultural revolution has set up 40 stations, and every county has such facilities.

lop county at the foot of the kunlun mountains has built seven stations in the past few years by self-reliance to irrigate farmland.

at present, 79 of the 84 counties and cities in the autonomous region have hydro-electric stations, and many people's communes or production teams use electricity.

this has given an impetus to the development of mechanization in agricultural and pastoral areas, as well as providing electricity for peasant homes.

the tiehmenkuan hydro-power station, the region's biggest which went into operation in 1966, now has several hundred kilometres of electric lines. it provides current for towns, plains, rural and pastoral areas. modern enterprises covering coal, cement, machine-building, chemical fertilizer, electronics, electric motors, textiles and paper-making have been set up.

several dozen more stations are being built throughout the region, under the impetus of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping.

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues New Stamps on Workers, Peasants and Soldiers at College

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

a set of five new stamps on workers, peasants and soldiers attending college will be issued on september 6 by the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications. the stamps mark the great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and acclaim the new socialist thing of enrolling college students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience.

the first stamp shows a group of worker-peasant-soldier students, full of revolutionary pride, being warmly welcomed by revolutionary teachers and students as they enter the college.

the second shows revolutionary teachers and students, under working class leadership, studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought together as part of the resolute struggle against teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeoisie inside the party.

the third shows a veteran worker giving a lecture to worker-peasant-soldier students at a building site. in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "education should be revolutionized", colleges in china are conducting

"open-door schooling", integrating education with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the fourth shows worker-peasant-soldier students operating a china-made electronic computer as they conquer new frontiers in science and technology.

the last stamp shows worker-peasant-soldier students receiving a rousing welcome upon their return to the countryside to work as labourers with socialist consciousness and culture after graduation.

the stamps which are printed in colour photogravure, have a face value of eight fen each. they are 52x31 mm in size.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China, Afghanistan Exchange Letters on Building Mills for Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Sept. 3, 1976)

a ceremony was held here yesterday to sign the letters exchanged between the governments of the people's republic of china and afghanistan concerning the building of a 25,000-spindle cotton textile, printing and dyeing mill and a paper mill with a daily capacity of eight tons. these mills are to be built with the help of china.

the letters were signed by chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao and afghan planning minister ali ahmad khoram.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Gaborone

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Sept. 3, 1976)

kao e, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in botswana, gave a reception here today in honour of president and lady seretse khama of botswana on their return from a visit to china.

other distinguished botswana guests who accompanied them on the visit were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Burmese Public Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the burmese public health delegation led by u khin nyein, vice-minister of health.

u soe myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were liu hsiang-ping and huang shu-tse, minister and vice-minister of public health, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Burmese Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

the burmese public health delegation led by u khin nyein, vice-minister of health, wound up its visit in peking and left here on a tour of kweilin and kwangchow by plane today before returning home.

it was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse, leading members of departments concerned and representatives from the medical circles in the capital.

u soe myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary
Stops Over in Peking on Way to Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, arrived in peking today on his way to mexico.

he was greeted at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry shen ping.

present also were kampuchean ambassador to china pich cheang and mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Concludes Visit
to Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 3, 1976)

the chinese goodwill delegation led by chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health, left vancouver for home today after a friendly visit to canada.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were senior officials of the canadian ministry of national health and welfare, leading members of the canada-china friendship association of vancouver, representatives of the overseas chinese in vancouver, an official of the chinese embassy in canada and members of the chinese consulate-general in vancouver.

during its stay in canada, the delegation attended the opening ceremony of the bethune memorial house in gravenhurst and visited ottawa, montreal, toronto and vancouver.

upon their arrival in canada on august 26, the chinese guests were warmly received by the canadian government and people. they also visited places where dr. bethune had studied and worked.

in montreal, the chinese delegation accompanied by mrs. mary weil, president of the bethune foundation, toured the royal victoria hospital and l'hopital sacre coeur where bethune had worked as a thoracic surgeon in the thirties. members of the delegation wang tao-tsien and chang yeh-sheng who had been medical assistants to dr. bethune when he was in china met dr. arthur vineberg who had worked with him at the royal victoria hospital. arthur vineberg described dr. bethune as "a hard-working and skillful surgeon who always served the patients, no matter in the cold winter or the hot summer, either in the day time or at mid-night."

at l'hopital sacre coeur, two retired nurses who had worked with dr. bethune told the delegation about their deep impressions of him.

in toronto, the chinese guests visited the university of toronto where dr. bethune got his first medical degree.

a dinner party was given in their honour by r. kaplan, parliamentary secretary to the minister of national health and welfare. minister of transport otto lang and jean ewen, former nurse of dr. bethune in china, also attended the dinner party. jean ewen had a cordial talk with the chinese guests recalling how she worked with dr. bethune in china.

the delegation also visited various places of interest and had contacts with friendly people from all walks of life in montreal, toronto and vancouver.

CHINA AND GREECE

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe Gives Premiere in Greece

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 4, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china which is now visiting greece, gave its premiere yesterday evening in piraeus, a port city adjoining athens. the performance was well received by the 1,500 spectators.

madame ioanna tsatsos, wife of greek president constantine tsatsos, watched the performance in the company of chinese ambassador to greece ho yang, leader of the performing arts troupe chang yao-wen and deputy leader of the troupe wang mei-chen.

also present were a. botsis, prefect of the attika region; a. voulodimos, mayor of piraeus; g. marangidis, general director of the ministry of culture and sciences; former minister i. zighdis and friendly personage madame nikos kitsikis as well as people from various walks of life.

mayor of piraeus voulodimos warmly welcomed the troupe in a speech before the performance started. he stressed that its performances in greece will help promote the understanding and cultural relations between the people of the two countries.

madame ioanna tsatsos received the leading members and artists of the troupe during the interval and congratulated them on their successes.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the performance. all the 13 items performed during the premiere drew warm applause and some of them evoked enthusiastic encores. lasting applause broke out from the audience when a huge slogan reading "long live the friendship between the people of china and greece" appeared on the backdrop at the end of the performance. flower baskets were presented to the chinese artists.

the shanghai performing arts troupe arrived in athens on september 1. greek minister of culture and sciences c. trypanis, mayor of athens y. papatheodorou and mayor of piraeus voulodimos received leading members of the troupe on separate occasions on september 2 and 3.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Ends Visit to Greece

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 4, 1976)

the chinese gymnastic team led by chin wen-kuei left here for italy today after its visit to greece.

the chinese team visited salonika and athens and had two friendly contests with the greek national gymnastic team. among some 7,000 gymnastic enthusiasts watching the two contests were greek under foreign minister constantine stavropoulos, secretary-general of the parliament p. verriopoulos, secretary-general of the general secretariat for sports p. stassinopoulos, and governor of salonika region k. pylarinos. the superb performance and fine sportsmanship of the greek and chinese gymnasts won warm acclaim from the spectators.

the chinese gymnasts were received by greek minister of culture and sciences c. trypanis, under secretary to the prime minister a. karamanlis, secretary-general of the general secretariat for sports p. stassinopoulos and mayor of athens y. papatheodorou.

on the evening of september 2, chinese ambassador to greece ho yang gave a reception for the visit of the chinese team, which was attended by the mayors of athens and piraeus, greek government officials and members of the greek national gymnastic team as well as diplomatic envoys.

the chinese gymnasts were seen off at the athens airport today by greek friends from sports circles and ambassador ho yang.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Ends Tour in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 4, 1976)

the visiting chinese men's basketball team led by li hsi-lai, deputy director of the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports committee, concluded its friendship tour of the democratic people's republic of korea and left here for home today.

the team arrived here on august 20 at the invitation of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee. during its stay, it played a friendly match with the pyongyang men's basketball team, at which the vice-chairman of the korean committee, kim duk jun, was present.

the chinese team also had training matches with the yalu river men's basketball team and the february eighth men's basketball team. they exchanged experience in basketball skill and thus strengthened the bond of friendship between them.

the chinese players also visited mangyongdae, the home village of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and other well-known places.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Song and Dance Ensemble Visits Beira in Mozambique

(NCNA-English Maputo, Mozambique, Sept. 3, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of china visited beira, capital of sofala province, from august 30 to september 2 to the warm welcome of the local people.

during its stay there, the ensemble gave two performances which were warmly acclaimed by more than 2,000 spectators. many friends said that the performances "reflect the reality of the chinese revolution", and "they are very successful and beautiful".

the local newspaper "noticias da beira" hailed the success of the chinese ensemble. it said that the ensemble had conveyed the friendship and sympathy of the chinese people to the mozambican people and had helped promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

wang tzu-cheng, leader, and chang chun and tsao teh-yun, deputy leaders, of the chinese ensemble, called on the governor of sofala province tome eduardo on august 30. chao yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in mozambique was present on the occasion. the host and guests had friendly talks.

the chinese ensemble visited factories in beira and had a get-together with the local artists at which both sides performed national songs and dances.

the ensemble returned here yesterday.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

seyni kountche, head of state and president of the supreme military council of niger, received hsieh ke-hsi, chinese ambassador to niger, on the morning of august 30, according to a report from niamey.

he had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet for
Pakistan Foreign Secretary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of agha shahi, foreign secretary of the islamic republic of pakistan. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and mrs. alvie as well as other officials of the pakistan embassy attended the banquet.

present also were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy director chang han-chih of the asian affairs department, and deputy director liu hua of the protocol department.

the pakistan foreign secretary arrived here yesterday afternoon on his way home from tokyo. he was greeted by vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and the pakistan ambassador at the airport.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister of Papua
New Guinea Receives Chu Chi-chen

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 2, 1976)

michael thomas somare, prime minister, and sir maori kiki, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs and overseas trade, of papua new guinea, received and had friendly talks separately with chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, in port moresby on august 25.

chu chi-chen visited papua new guinea from august 24 to 31.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Football Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening to welcome a football team from the philippines led by lino castillejo on its first china visit.

among the guests were charge d'affaires ad interim rodolfo severino and other officials of the philippine embassy here.

present were leading member of the chinese football association li feng-lou and leading member of a department concerned chu tse as well as chinese football coaches and players.

the hosts and guests chatted warmly about their friendship in the course of the reception.

after they arrived in peking on september 2, the visitors toured the great wall, the ming tombs, the palace museum and the summer palace. they left here for a friendly match tour of chengchow by train this evening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 3, 1976)

a friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army with chang hsi-chin as its leader and chen fu-chu as its deputy leader arrived here by air today to pay a friendly visit to romania.

the group was welcomed at the airport by lieutenant-general ion suta, first deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian army, lieutenant-general stelian staicu, vice director of the romanian military academy, and other officers of the romanian army.

present at the airport were chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and military attache of the chinese embassy li yung-chih.

lieutenant-general ion suta held a reception this evening to warmly welcome the friendship visiting group.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Made Freighter Calls at Colombo Port
for First Time

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 2, 1976)

the chinese designed and made ocean-going freighter, "fengxiang", called at the port here for first time between august 26 and september 2.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta gave a luncheon on board the ship today to mark the occasion.

attending the luncheon were kalugalle, minister of shipping, r.d. senanayake, deputy minister of planning and economic affairs and president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, and other high ranking officials of the shipping ministry and the colombo port.

both ambassador huang ming-ta and minister kalugalle spoke warmly in praise of the progress of the friendly relations between china and sri lanka and the close cooperation in developing their respective shipping industries.

many sri lankan friends and chinese residents in the country visited "fengxiang" during her stay here. they all admired china's capability of manufacturing ocean-going ships by self-reliance.

the "fengxiang" left the colombo port for karachi this evening.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Built Military Academy Handed Over
to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 2, 1976)

the tanzanian military academy, built with chinese assistance, was handed over at a ceremony held at the academy campus in monduli, arusha region, yesterday.

the ceremony was attended by tanzanian president julius nyerere, minister of defence and national service edward sokoine, commander of the tanzanian

people's defence forces (t.p.d.f.) major general a. twalipo, and other high-ranking officers and officials and all the officers and soldiers of the academy.

also present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun and chinese experts participating in the construction of the academy.

defence minister sokoine said at the ceremony that tanzania has now its own military academy which will enable her to train more military personnel self-reliantly. he warmly praised the profound friendship between china and tanzania. "this academy will become an everlasting token of the tanzanian and chinese friendship," he said.

in his speech, ambassador liu chun pointed out that the completion of the academy is another manifestation of friendly cooperation and close friendship between the two countries. he hoped that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will be further developed and consolidated.

a representative of the academy officers and men pledged that all the t.p.d.f. commanders and fighters will stand firmly in the forefront to support the liberation struggle in southern africa and make contributions to the national defence and construction.

ambassador liu chun, on behalf of the chinese government, presented the academy key to president nyerere who later unveiled a monument erected to mark the completion of the academy.

after the ceremony, president nyerere inspected the academy in company of the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Peking Banquet in Honor of Turkish Government Special Envoy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a banquet here this evening in honour of ozdemir benler, special envoy of the turkish government, and his assistant.

attending the banquet were charge d'affaires ad interim omur orhun and other officials of the turkish embassy here.

present were chou chueh and cheng yuan-hsing, acting director and deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, vice-minister ho ying and special envoy ozdemir benler proposed toasts to the constant development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and turkey and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

vice-minister ho ying and special envoy ozdemir benler held talks earlier today.

special envoy benler and his assistant arrived in peking yesterday evening.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Alternate Representative to UN Industrial Development Board Session Leaves for Vienna

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

wu hsing, alternate representative of china to attend the continued meeting of the tenth session of the united nations industrial development board and the eighth session of its permanent committee left peking for vienna today.

head of the delegation yu pei-wen and alternate representative ku yi-chi are already abroad.

Superpowers' Scheme to Carve Up International Seabed Resources Strongly Opposed at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 3, 1976)

representatives of many developing countries have waged a gallant struggle against the two superpowers at the meetings of the fifth session of the third u.n. sea law conference in the past two weeks.

defying intimidation and blackmail, they have strongly opposed the two superpowers' scheme to partition the international seabed and firmly adhered to the following principle: the international seabed area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind and the international seabed authority should exercise all the rights to the area.

at the very beginning of the first committee's meetings, the 77-nation group composed of 120 countries put forth an important amendment. on behalf of the group, the representative of peru said the group demanded that the activities within the international seabed area be exclusively carried out by the international seabed authority and the manner of these activities be determined by the authority. the 77-nation group, he stressed, disagreed to the related provisions in the "revised single negotiating text" as proposed by the first committee at the fourth session in favour of a handful of powers, namely, the articles for the establishment of a socalled "parallel exploitation system". in addition, the group stood against any weakening of the power of the international seabed authority and against those provisions which will enable some signatories or private enterprises to exploit seabed resources at will without the ratification of the international seabed authority. the representative of peru also emphasized that the authority should exercise full and effective control over the activities within the international seabed area.

as a result of the unity, cooperation and full consultations among the representatives of more than 100 countries, the amendment of the 77-nation group won wide support at the meetings.

however, proceeding from their economic and military interests, the two superpowers have obstinately clung to their stand for monopolizing the international seabed and plundering its resources. they separately put forward working papers which are diametrically opposed to the demands of the 77-nation group. the soviet working papers advocate that signatories should be put on an equal footing with the international seabed

authority as far as their rights to exploitation are concerned and should not be subject to the restriction and control of the authority. for the purpose of carving up the international seabed, the soviet representative even absurdly maintained that the size of the exploitation area of the international seabed authority should be the same as that of each signatory. he clamoured that the soviet union would not accept the amendment of the 77-nation group.

the u.s. working papers call for "parallel exploitation" by private corporations and the international seabed authority and demand that "all such rights (of private corporations) shall be fully safeguarded." the u.s. representative threatened that if no agreement was reached, the u.s. would exploit the international seabed in its own way.

the unreasonable demands and preposterous propositions of the two superpowers were violently refuted by representatives of many countries. they stood firm by the principle of the amendment tabled by the 77-nation group. the algerian, yugoslav, tunisian, iraqi, tanzanian and mexican representatives in their speeches called attention to the fact that the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have altogether violated the principle that the international seabed area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind. they affirmed that it is impermissible for a handful of "technologically capable" countries to develop the seabed in disregard of the interests of the numerous developing countries.

the representatives of tanzania and ghana said that the memory of how those resources-hungry transnational corporations had plundered the developing countries is still fresh in people's minds. they called for the bolstering of the powers of the international seabed authority as the only means of putting an end to the acts of plundering or dividing up the international seabed resources.

the algerian representative declared that the "parallel exploration system" is detrimental to the establishment of a new international economic order and jeopardizes the interests of the majority of mankind.

the yugoslav representative pointed out that the essence of the soviet amendment is to define spheres of influence within the international seabed and to insist that each country subscribing to the convention enjoys "equal status" with the international seabed authority. this, he stressed, is in defiance of the principle upheld by the developing countries.

the representatives of the democratic people's republic of korea, romania and other nations pointed

out that the principle adhered to by the developing countries and the proposals they advanced are perfectly legitimate.

the chinese representative in his speech firmly supported the stand of the 77-nation group and condemned the superpowers for attempting to occupy and divide the international seabed. he pointed out that on the key question about the international seabed exploitation system, there have existed diametrically principled differences between the developing countries and the superpowers. just comparing the amendment of the 77-nation group with the working documents put forward respectively by the united states and the soviet union, it is not difficult to see the difference on the question: whether carrying out and safeguarding the international seabed area and resources which is the common heritage of mankind and should not be occupied by any nations and individuals, or allowing the two superpowers to occupy and divide? whether strengthening the international seabed authority and exercising effective management and control over the area, or weakening the power of the authority, as the draft resolutions of the two superpowers demanded, so as to plunder the resources at their will? he said that the "regret" and "deplorability" expressed by the superpowers over the amendment of the 77-nation group precisely proved their unreasonable stand which violates the spirit of the "declaration of principles", refuses the just demand of the developing countries and insists on the occupation of the area as their own. it is obvious to all. this is the real obstruction that the first committee failed to reach agreement.

the chinese representative's condemnation and exposure made the soviet representative very annoyed. he hurriedly stepped forward to argue and attacked china. the chinese representative sternly refuted the soviet representative's slander.

representatives from the nordic countries and canada also supported the stand of the 77-nation group on strengthening the power of the authority over the area.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and His Highness Malietoa Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, and his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, continued talks here this afternoon.

Head of State of Western Samoa Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, and the other distinguished guests accompanying him on the visit saw the modern revolutionary ballet "ode to yimeng" at a soiree sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee here this evening.

present at the soiree were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang wei-min, vice-minister of culture; and liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the theatre was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and western samoa. the ballet presented by the china dance drama troupe drew warm applause from the distinguished guests. at the end of the performance, his highness malietoa went up the stage in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu, warmly shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

his highness malietoa and the other distinguished guests made a trip to the great wall and one of the ming tombs this morning in the company of liu hsi-chang.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Ends Visit to Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Sept. 3, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china headed by ahyimu aitselzuwa left here today for the yemen arab republic after ending its friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of yemen (pdry).

chinese ambassador tsui chien gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening for the troupe. present on the occasion were ali badeeb, pdry minister of culture and tourism; abdul aziz al-dali, minister of health and secretary-general of the pdry association of friendship with foreign countries; and other officials, friendly personages and artists of the country.

the chinese troupe arrived here on august 27. chairman of the pdry presidential council salim robaya ali and his wife were present at the troupe's premiere on august 29. chairman robaya had a friendly conversation with troupe leader ahyimu aitselzuwa during the interval. on august 31, minister al-dali received the leader and deputy leaders of the troupe.

during its stay in democratic yemen, the chinese troupe gave performances in the capital and the third and fifth provinces to the warm welcome of the spectators totalling 10,000. the performances of the troupe reflect the new life of the people of various nationalities in china's border regions and praise the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things in china. they were greatly appreciated by the spectators.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

1976 International Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament To Be Held in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1976)

the 1976 shanghai international table tennis friendship invitational tournament is scheduled to be held between september 12 and 18.

taking part in the tournament will be table tennis teams from france, the federal republic of germany, japan, nigeria, romania, sweden, yugoslavia and china.

it is expected that this tournament will help promote friendship and the practice of learning from each other for common progress through competition and other activities in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second".

the tournament organizing committee has been set up with chang chen-ya as chairman and hsu yin-sheng, hsu shao-fa, yin min, yeh pai-shun and yu chang-chun as vice-chairmen.

the chinese table tennis delegation to this tournament was formed recently. the delegation leader is fu chao-lou and deputy leader chu hsiang-yun. leader of the chinese men's team is ho tsu-pin and the coaches are li shu-sen and liang yu-neng. players of the men's team (a) include liang ko-liang, li chen-shih, kuo yao-hua, huang liang and wang wen-jung, and players of the men's team (b) are li yu-hsiang, lu chi-wei, wang chien-chiang, wang hui-yuan and liao fu-min.

leader of the chinese women's team is hsu sen-yuan and the coaches are chang hsieh-lin and sun mei-ying. players of the women's team (a) are chang li, ko hsin-ai, chang teh-ying and yang ying. the women's team (b) players include chu hsiang-yun, yen kuei-li, liu hsin-yen and chiu chen-yeh.

preparations for the coming tournament are going on full blast and the people of shanghai are ready to greet the table tennis players from various countries.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Superpower Fallacies Refuted at Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 3, 1976)

fallacies produced by the two superpowers to obstinately uphold their maritime hegemony were severely refuted by representatives of the medium and small countries at the current 5th session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea. heated debate in the past four weeks of the seven-week session brought about an excellent situation for the united struggle of the medium and small countries against the obdurate positions of the superpowers.

this posed no pretty prospects for the two superpowers, so that the one called the session "a failure" and the other complained about its "little progress". rebuffed at every turn, both tried to lay the blame at the door of the developing countries, as if they themselves had not stymied the conference.

directing at the just stand of the third world countries which was voiced by the 77-nation group, t. vincent learson, head of the u.s. delegation, alleged that "the real national interests of all concerned are being distorted by group dynamics." he even uttered the threat: "some progress must be evident by the end of the session," otherwise, his government "would cease to support the conference."

semyon p. kozyrev, a deputy foreign minister and head of the soviet delegation, was more outspoken. in his perverted statement, he rated the 77-nation group with the assertion that the conference had not made much headway "because some countries are trying to impose their views on other participants." he insisted, as usual, that all work of the conference "should be carried out in strict compliance with the principle of consensus and the idea of a package agreement."

this representative of the country which flaunts the sign of "socialism" made a show of his country's "concern" over the interests of the medium and small countries, professing that in order to work out a "package" of mutually acceptable solutions, the soviet union would be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the position of the majority of participants at the conference, and especially that of the developing countries, on such important

questions as the regime of scientific research in the economic zone and the outer limit of the continental shelf. he hoped that other groups would display a similar understanding of his country's position on other key issues.

the head of the soviet delegation did not elaborate what were the other key issues on which he wanted the medium and small countries to make concessions. but the delegation's press release of august 20 made the issues known to all. they include: a twelve-mile limit to territorial waters and the right of foreign shipping to "innocent passage" across these waters; free transit for all shipping through international straits; freedom of navigation and overflight for all other countries in the economic zone; definite terms for a coastal state that its fishermen do not harvest the entire allowable catch in the economic zone; no right for any country to claim sovereignty over any part of the high seas; and confirmation of freedoms of the high seas. etc.

all this makes it clear that the soviet union wants to keep intact all the rights it arrogates to itself as a hegemonic power, to do whatever and go wherever it likes.

an african representative went straight to the point, saying that the superpowers who suggested "package" solutions yielded nothing but wanted everything, every "freedom". they regarded the exclusive economic zone of a coastal country as part of the high seas and insisted on free transit through the straits of a coastal country. "it would be capitulation, if their 'package' solutions are accepted," he declared.

unyielding to the threats and pressures of the two superpowers, the representatives of the medium and small countries spoke emphatically in refutation of the provocations of the superpowers, in particular those of the soviet union. on august 23, after the representatives of the superpowers had made their statements, shouts of "chantage" (french word for "blackmail") burst out among the audience. later, the representative of peru took the floor. he said, "some states regard the (maritime) convention as an instrument which should serve their interests alone, but these states should remember that the minority could no longer impose its will on the majority." the peruvian delegation "cannot accept a treaty which serves the interests of only a few countries," he declared.

the representative of algeria told the conference that the future convention should reflect the changes

required for the establishment of a new international economic order.

a representative from latin america refuted the soviet fallacy during the informal consultations about the articles of the legal status of the exclusive economic zone. he said that some people think that the old traditional law of the sea is still there, but to us, it is invalid, because it was laid down by a few big maritime powers. jurists of the past had concocted for the maritime powers a theory to impose their own concept of the high seas upon others. at that time, many third world countries had not achieved independence and explicit terms had never been made in history on the confines of the high seas.

the latin american representative added: now the big maritime powers still attempt to maintain the old stuff. at the (u.n. sea law) conference held in caracas in 1974, one big maritime power claimed that it would support the 200-nautical-mile economic zone. but it was in fact a scheme. we have now come to see through it. while this big power pretended to recognize the sovereignty of the coastal countries, it wanted to keep most of the right of the economic zone in the hands of the big powers. it has tried to impose its view upon us and put all kinds of pressure on us. the big maritime powers have even demanded "freedom" of one kind or another on the sea. the truth is, they made use of this to cover up the demand that they did not speak out openly -- to have the freedom for military operations on the sea.

the latin american representative asked: how can we give them the right to enter the off-shore waters of other countries and have such freedom? certainly not excl. we will hold on no matter what pressure they may put on us.

what a good answer this representative has given to the fallacy of the superpowers excl. it fully reflects the firm will of the small and medium countries and has dealt a blow at the arrogance of the two superpowers, forcing them into an isolated and defendent position.

at the current session, with ulterior motives, the superpowers tried their utmost to disintegrate the unity between the coastal and land-locked developing countries by sowing dissension among them. but these schemes were frustrated. the coastal and land-locked developing countries who fought in solidarity against the superpowers displayed a spirit of mutual understanding and support for each other.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 15, 1976 No. 6179

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

"On General Program" Has Tampered with the Task and Target of the Socialist Revolution

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1976)

"On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" concocted at the instruction of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing has brought together a series of his talks delivered in 1975. It vociferously publicizes the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and puts forward a complete set of counter-revolutionary theories, lines, tactics and action plans for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. It rabidly attacks from all sides Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and is a political declaration for restoring capitalism through and through. It fundamentally distorts and tampers with the task and target of the socialist revolution in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of socialist revolution which rolls forward.

"On General Program" takes the reactionary stand of the capitalist-roaders and uses the idealist and metaphysical world outlook to analyze the situation. Its concocters describe the excellent situation as free from class struggle and especially free from the proletariat's struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party. They describe the pressing situation as pressing in the rate of development of production and economic construction, and hence write off at one stroke the fundamental task of the socialist revolution and the task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is entirely anti-Marxist.

In analyzing the situation, the Marxists first analyze the situation of class struggle, class relations and the balance of class forces and bring forward therefrom the task of the revolution. "On General Program"

concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, however, vainly attempts to take away class struggle and cover up the fact that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. This is a smokescreen used to shield their large-scale attack on the proletariat and is a false premise fabricated for peddling "the three directives as the key link."

For the sake of negating the taking of class struggle as the key link and of tampering with the Party's basic line, "On General Program" flagrantly attempts to end the Party's basic task and target of struggle in "the four modernizations." Theory is studied for "the four modernizations" and stability and unity are for "the four modernizations"; in short, everything is done for "the four modernizations." The need to strengthen the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and the need to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat are all abandoned. The abandonment of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat to practice "modernization" can only lead to capitalism. In this way, the task of the socialist revolution is fundamentally abolished.

Under the premise of distorting the situation and tampering with the basic task of the Party, "On General Program" openly casts forth this revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" saying: "These three important directives constitute not only the general program for all work of the Party, the Army and the country right now, but also the general program for work in the whole combat course to realize the magnificent targets of the next twenty-five years." It also says that implementing these three directives "means implementing the basic line of the Party." The great leader Chairman Mao incisely points out: "What! Taking the three directives as the key link! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly revealed the reactionary essence of this counter-revolutionary revisionist program of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's.

Who are our enemies and who are our friends? This question is one of prime importance to the revolution. Chairman Mao has already pointed out again and again that those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party are the main target of the socialist revolution. In the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao further points out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." However, capitalist-roaders of the Teng Hsiao-p'ing type are extremely hostile and frenziedly opposed to Chairman Mao's instructions. In "On General Program" the mention of this question of prime importance to the revolution--the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the socialist revolution--is avoided completely.

The historical experience of China's socialist revolution shows that in making socialist revolution, the main target of the revolution is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. The capitalist-roaders are the main force of the bourgeoisie for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring

capitalism. To negate Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that in the period of socialist revolution the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party is to negate the Marxist theory of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, and is revisionism. Although "On General Program" also talks at length about the principal contradiction and class struggle, it avoids this vital question--the capitalist-roaders are the main target of the socialist revolution--with all ways and means. This alone is sufficient to show that what it publicizes is completely a revisionist fallacy.

"On General Program" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the one hand completely avoids this important question: the main target of the socialist revolution is the capitalist-roaders. On the other hand, it fabricates with an ulterior object in view the strange concept of so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies." The concocters of this concept have their specific meaning. It is a language of the Hu Feng-type for cursing the Chinese communists who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Flaunting the signboard of analyzing the "complexity of class struggle," "On General Program" shoots forth one poisoned arrow after another at the proletariat. It attacks the revolutionary action of the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie, to restrict bourgeois rights and to develop revolutionary new things as ultra "Left" in this respect and also ultra "Left" in that regard, as "stepping into Lin Piao's shoes" and as a "spiritual weapon" derived from Lin Piao.

"On General Program" accuses those who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat of "undermining stability and unity" and "affecting production." Their so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies" also refer to these people who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and firmly wage struggle with the capitalist-roaders through to the end. "On General Program" also clamors for "snatching back the leadership" which means usurping once again for the capitalist-roaders the Party, government, financial and cultural powers which have been seized by the proletarian revolutionaries from the capitalist-roaders during the great cultural revolution. In a mood for murder, they clamor for the ruthless suppression of the revolutionary cadres and the people, and want to help those capitalist-roaders and landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who "dare to" "wage struggle" against the Chinese communists adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and "are not afraid of being overthrown a second time" mount the stage once again. All these are for creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping leadership and seizing power in the Party and are serious measures for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." The great cultural revolution is a great practice of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its spearhead is directed straight at the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the capitalist-roaders. Therefore this great revolution has incurred the bitter hatred of Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the general

representative of the capitalist-roaders. In between the lines, "On General Program" is from beginning to end soaked through with the bitter hatred and unbridled attack of the Teng Hsiao-p'ing type of capitalist-roaders against the socialist revolution and in particular the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The high merit, great achievements and valuable experience of the great cultural revolution have been most profoundly expounded by Chairman Mao and also scientifically summed up by the 9th Congress and 10th Congress of the Party. However, all these do not count in the eyes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. "On General Program" concocted at his instruction frenziedly clamors for taking "the three directives as the key link" to "sum up" once again the great cultural revolution, to formulate once again a set of their policies and to effect an "all-round reorganization" in all fields of work. Their so-called "summing up" seeks to negate in toto Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the theory, line and general and specific policies of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their so-called "all-round reorganization" seeks to go all out to reverse the verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution, incorporate all work into the reactionary track of "taking the three directives as the key link," fundamentally change the task and target of the socialist revolution and bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism.

"On General Program" is a typical example of things which flaunt the banner of Marxism to tamper with and distort Marxism as well as a rare teaching material by negative example which is highly reactionary and deceptive. Chairman Mao points out that "one who slights the role of a teacher by negative example is not a thoroughgoing dialectical materialist." By further analyzing how "On General Program" fundamentally tampers with the task and target of the socialist revolution, we can have a clearer understanding of what are the task and target of the socialist revolution, why it is necessary for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, why it is necessary to firmly stand for the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, and why it is necessary to concentrate the main force on waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders. We must further grasp the correct policies and methods for defeating the capitalist-roaders and win still great victories in the course of waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

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It Is Absolutely Impermissible To Peddle the Theory of "White Cat, Black Cat" in Scientific and Technical Circles

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1976)

For the sake of opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, inspired the concocting of the notorious "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" ("An Outline Report" for short). This is an evidence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in peddling the theory of "white cat, black cat" in scientific and technical circles. Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has profoundly exposed and criticized the essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in negating the taking of class struggle as the key link and practicing revisionism. The vital issue of "An Outline Report" concocted single-handedly by him is precisely for negating the taking of class struggle as the key link and propagating the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces in a vain attempt to write off the dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to the logic of the theory of "white cat, black cat" Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the capitalist-roaders in scientific and technical circles basically repudiate the class struggle on the scientific and technical front in "An Outline Report" and vociferously advocate that "the Academy of Sciences is for promoting science and its basic task is to boost scientific research" without making any distinction between the socialist road and the capitalist road, that that "it cares not whether the climb is made from the southern slope or the northern slope," so long as "the ascent is successful." Everything must be carried out "around boosting science and technology," and so long as results are obtained, it is permissible to dispense with Party leadership, keep quiet about the dictatorship of the proletariat and ignore the question of orientation and line. This is an out-and-out revisionist line.

Marxism holds that in class society, science and technology are always geared to a given class and in the service of a given political line. In socialist society, if science and technology are not in the service of the proletariat, they will be in the service of the bourgeoisie. The scientific and technical front is definitely not a unit purely for producing results in scientific and technical research. Like other fronts, the scientific and technical front must persistently place politics in command and serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers and the strengthening and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the orientation of socialist scientific research undertakings and any deviation from this orientation is bound to lead scientific research work astray.

"An Outline Report" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocates the fallacy that "white or black, any cat which catches mice is a good cat," completely repudiates the acute struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in scientific and technical circles and tampers with the basic line of the Party. According to their methods, free selection of subject and free competition should be practiced with no distinction made between socialism and capitalism, and anyone capable of producing things could be rewarded with "pay increase" and "provided with secretaries and orderlies." The Party secretary should also say: "As I know nothing of the trade, it is better for you to take charge and I'll heed what you say." Look! Is this not completely for settling accounts in revenge with the results won in the great proletarian cultural revolution? Is this not for letting the bourgeoisie exercise dictatorship over the proletariat on the scientific and technical front? The facts have made it very clear that the real motive behind their advocating the theory of "white cat, black cat" and publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces is for reversing the verdicts of and settling accounts with the great cultural revolution and for restoring capitalism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "white cat, black cat" is deluding in one respect: it seems that no matter what road is taken under the socialist system, the results produced would invariably be useful to socialism, and consequently, one could not say that the cat which catches mice is not a "good cat." Is it true that anyone who produces scientific research results is a "good cat"? This is completely deceitful talk. In class society, scientific research is absolutely not any activity that stands above classes. In a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, science and technology are components of the whole revolutionary cause, and scientific research must serve proletarian politics and work for the welfare of the majority of the people. It is absolutely impermissible to take scientific research as a tool for exploiting and suppressing the people and restoring capitalism. The proletariat and the bourgeoisie are different in principle in their view toward scientific research results.

Before the great cultural revolution, for the sake of making manifest the "supernatural power" of geography, the capitalist-roaders in our institute concentrated plenty of manpower and material resources for developing the work of demarcating farming zones. They called that serving agriculture, but they actually practiced bourgeoisie contention for fame and gain. The bourgeois "authorities" monopolized everything, sealed off information and carried out work independently in departure from local conditions. In the end, they published scores of so-called reports each containing a million words. The capitalist-roaders and the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" gleefully played that up as though they had caught a "big mouse." Actually they were things divorced from reality and were of not much practical value. The masses said, "Zone demarcation is but an empty talk, and the moment the experts leave, it becomes an object of ridicule." The broad masses of scientists and technicians were also dissatisfied with it.

During the great cultural revolution we criticized the revisionist scientific and technical line and the scientific research personnel ascertained the orientation of serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. We shouldered a scientific research task for the

investigation, transformation and utilization of wasteland resources. Because we persistently placed proletarian politics in command, practiced the "three-in-one combination" of leading cadres, the masses and scientists and technicians under the centralized leadership of the local Party committee, smashed academic conventions and closely followed local practice, we very quickly made a thorough examination of the wasteland resources of the Humeng Prefecture in Heilungkiang, and presented a proposal for their transformation and utilization. The scientific research personnel also actively took part in the opening of irrigation and drainage ditches and in the big battle for reclamation and farmland construction. Their work was welcomed by the local poor and lower-middle peasants. Is it not very clear what kind of results is after all useful to the proletariat?

Actually, the theory of "white cat, black cat" peddled by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles is nothing more than a signboard for covering up their rabid attacks on the proletariat. Under this banner, they frantically oppose socialism and Marxism. The object of their clamoring for making no distinction between "white cat and black cat" and between Marxism and revisionism is for opposing Marxism.

In "An Outline Report," they openly proclaim: Marxist philosophy cannot be used to solve "concrete disputes of a philosophical nature in the field of natural science." In their eyes, Marxism cannot be used to guide scientific research. The facts are just the opposite. Owing to the long occupation of the scientific research battlefront by bourgeois intellectuals, the influence of idealism and metaphysics still abounds and there are still large numbers of unreformed intellectuals. If we do not transform and occupy the scientific research battlefront with Marxism but permit idealism and metaphysics to run wild and get out of hand, the work of scientific research will inevitably end up on the revisionist road.

Research work on balancing of water and heat in our research institute has learned this lesson. Before the great cultural revolution, this item of research work was dominated by bourgeois intellectuals who followed the idealist epistemology of "theory--experiment--theory" divorced from proletarian politics and production practice. After several years of work, they only obtained a little data to bear out a set of formula in a foreign textbook which basically could not be applied in production.

After the great cultural revolution, the scientists and technicians, guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, went into production practice to take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Under the guidance of the dialectical materialist epistemology of "practice--knowledge--practice," they produced an agent for increasing soil surface temperature unique to China which produced notable results in overcoming such unfavorable natural factors as frost damage. In the process of carrying out this scientific experiment, the scientists and technicians have together with the workers, peasants and soldiers obtained extensive scientific data, recognized the relationship between temperature increase and inhibition of evaporation and developed the theory of natural evaporation and inhibition of evaporation. Facts prove that scientific research cannot be divorced

from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and only Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought could provide us with a powerful ideological weapon for recognizing and transforming nature, thus enabling scientific research to develop in the correct direction. Their theory of "white cat, black cat" vainly attempts to negate the significance of Marxism for guiding scientific research, and this could only show their fear of and opposition to Marxism.

The aim of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles in peddling the theory of "white cat, black cat" is also to oppose the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and the taking of the road of integration with workers and peasants by scientists and technicians in a vain attempt to turn the scientific and technical front into a bridgehead for capitalst restoration. They proclaim that so long as results are produced, "why should we be afraid of a bit of white expertise." They cry: "People engaged in scientific research should be allowed to become bookworms." "We have learned lessons from scientific research units which pay attention only to redness without paying attention to expertness." Look! Is this not brazen opposition to the Party's intellectual policy and the call for taking the White-and-expert road so as to lead the intellectuals into the abyss of capitalism? However, this could only be wishful thinking.

Before the great cultural revoution, poisoned by the revisionist line, many scientists and technicians engrossed themselves in vocational work without paying attention to proletarian politics. Such bourgeois ideas as "discover something new and the world is yours" and "establish oneself in the world with a single thesis" became rampant everywhere. After the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of scientists and technicians have criticized such bourgeois ideas as contending for fame and gain, technology above all else, and private ownership of knowledge, and begun their advance along the Red-and-expert road. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, some people have also made discoveries and inventions that are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. The practice of struggle has enabled the broad masses of scientists and technicians to clearly understand that taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants or the Red-and-expert road is the one and only correct road. Such profound changes are a telling criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "white cat, black cat."

Chairman Mao points out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The release of "An Outline Report" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in scientific and technical circles have fully attested to the wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's pronouncement that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and shown the protractedness of our struggle with the capitalist-roaders within the Party. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we must take class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and carry the great struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

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Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Grasp Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Promote Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

following are excerpts from the "people's daily" editorial of september 7, entitled "grasp the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and promote production":

under the impetus of the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the situation is excellent as regards revolution and production throughout china. the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme "take the three directives as the key link" and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with actual conditions on various fronts has greatly raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. taking class struggle as the key link, they have penetratingly criticized revisionism and capitalism and gone all out to build socialism, thus giving a big spur to industry and agriculture. production is being energetically restored in tangshan, tientsin and other earthquake-affected areas. many factories and mines and rural people's communes and production brigades across the country offered to shoulder heavy revolutionary tasks and are striving to increase production to make up for the losses in the stricken areas. inspiring good news keeps pouring in.

we should advance on the crest of victory and answer the call of the party central committee headed by our great leader chairman mao: persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, intensify our study, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and, with still greater revolutionary drive, strive to complete the various tasks of production and construction and 1976 plan for the development of the national economy.

class struggle is the powerful motive force in the development of production. the policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production" advanced by chairman mao is an excellent embodiment of this marxist truth. it is the only correct principle guiding our handling of the interrelationship between revolution and production and between politics and economy. liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, the ringleaders of the revisionist line, all distorted and opposed this correct principle of chairman mao's. the article "on the general programme" cooked up on the instructions of teng hsiao-ping attacks us as "laying one-sided stress on politics to the neglect of economy and on revolution to the

neglect of production". this is but a malicious slander. it was none other than these representatives of the bourgeoisie in the party who opposed revolution and undermined production under the smokescreen of paying attention to production. through the criticism of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces advocated by teng hsiao-ping, the masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have strengthened their conviction that "class struggle is the key link" and promoted the constant development of production and construction. a host of facts show that in those localities and units where penetrating criticism is being made of teng hsiao-ping, the masses have displayed strong revolutionary unity and great enthusiasm for socialism and production is improving with each passing day.

we must conscientiously study chairman mao's recent important instructions and those on the socialist education movement, concentrate on the penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. it is necessary to mobilize the masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize "on the general programme", the "outline report" and the "regulations for industry", laying emphasis on what is essential to teng hsiao-ping, that is, his revisionist ideological - political line. teng hsiao-ping's towering crimes in reversing correct verdicts and trying to restore capitalism, his attempt to re-establish direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned, his advocacy of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, his stand for material incentives and profit in command and his opposition to the policy of walking on two legs -- all this is reflected quite undisguisedly in the three poisonous weeds mentioned above. we should make a critical analysis of these poisonous weeds in connection with actual conditions and eliminate their pernicious influences.

way back on the eve of the founding of new china, chairman mao said: "there are indeed difficulties ahead of us, and, moreover, a great many of them. but we firmly believe that they will all be surmounted by the people of the country through their heroic struggle. the chinese people have very rich experience in surmounting difficulties." for more than two decades china's socialist construction has advanced through struggles not only with class enemies, the bourgeoisie inside the party in particular, but also with difficulties caused by natural calamities. of late, earthquakes struck a few areas and caused a little difficulty. but that little difficulty is not something to be afraid of. workers of tangshan put it well: "under

chairman mao's leadership, we are afraid of no difficulty. we are fearless in the face of the multitude of difficulties and will not bend under however heavy a burden." we should learn from their heroism of daring to defy and overcome difficulties. it is necessary to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, strive for an all-round good harvest throughout the country on the basis of the good harvests of wheat, barley and early rice, and build more tachai-type counties. it is necessary to carry out the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", deepen the mass movement to learn from taching in industry and produce more coal, iron and steel, electricity, machinery, chemical fertilizer, medicines and consumer goods.

leading cadres at various levels should be at the forefront of revolution and production, take the lead in study and in criticizing teng hsiao-ping, and direct production while taking part in it. they should rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly, persist in eating, living and working with the masses and consciously restrict bourgeois right. leading cadres should appear wherever there are difficulties and problems.

let us greet the brilliant festival of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china with still greater successes in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist attempt and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

New Drive in Peking University to Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Repulse Right Deviationist Attempt

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

a new drive to deepen theoretical study and the criticism of teng hsiao-ping has been launched by students, teachers and workers of peking university. they are working with high political enthusiasm under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the university party committee has recently mapped out plans for the study and criticism and mobilized the masses to refute three poisonous "weeds" dished up under the aegis of the arch party unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping. the poisonous weeds are: "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country" (hereafter referred to as "on the general programme"); "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" ("an outline report"); and "some problems in accelerating industrial development" ("regulations for industry"). the party committee aimed at criticizing thoroughly teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line both ideologically and politically. at present the university is concentrating on criticizing "on the general programme", the most crucial of the three articles, which was also selected as the subject for the first lesson in the new term.

criticism sessions are being attended by many worker-peasant-soldier students who returned before the end of the summer vacation to take part and by others who have joined since the beginning of the new term. in refutation of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme, they cited the vigorous developments in various aspects of china's socialist revolution and construction which they themselves had witnessed during vacation. large numbers of big-character posters criticizing the revisionist programme have been put up. leading cadres at various levels have joined the teachers, students and workers in studying chairman mao's important instructions including his directive concerning the socialist education movement, making a general and penetrating analysis of the revisionist programme and thoroughly exposing and criticizing its reactionary essence.

the students, teachers and workers pointed out that the "on the general programme" concentrates teng hsiao-ping's fallacies in 1957 and is a systematic summary of his revisionist programme. it lists a series of concrete activities, plans and organizational measures to be made for the purpose of reversing

correct verdicts and restoring capitalism. it is teng hsiao-ping's political proclamation for capitalist restoration.

the essence of this programme is "taking the three directives as the key link", a revisionist programme which opposes taking class struggle as the key link and advocates the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the productive forces theory. it is a distortion of the party's basic line and an attack on chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in an all-round way. teng hsiao-ping's "on the general programme" is in the same vein as khrushchov's secret speech to the 20th congress of the c.p.s.u. it is patterned on liu shao-chi's "outline report on the current academic discussion made by the group of five in charge of the cultural revolution" and lin piao's "outline of project '571'". the teachers, students and workers reached the conclusion that "on the general programme" makes teng's crimes evident and is excellent material for learning by negative example. only by thoroughly exposing and criticizing this programme aimed to usurp party and state power and to restore capitalism in an all-round way can we deal head-on blows at teng hsiao-ping, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, and increase our ability to distinguish between true and false marxism, strengthen our consciousness to fight against the capitalist-roaders, oppose revisionism and prevent its emergence, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

cadres, teachers and students of the department in charge of the educational revolution, the department of philosophy and some other departments pointed out in their criticism: the basic programme chairman mao has formulated for our party is a programme for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. the ultimate goal of the party is the realization of communism. to carry out this basic programme, it is necessary to adhere to the party's basic line and persevere in taking class struggle as the key link. the article "on the general programme" tampers with the basic programme of the party by referring to the "four modernizations" as the party's fundamental task, the goal of struggle and the starting point of all work. but the "four modernizations" is only one of the tasks in the party's basic programme, not the fundamental one, let alone the whole of it. talk of the "four modernizations" while negating the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat is to make no

distinction between imperialism and marxism, is harping on the theme "white cat, black cat", and is to restore capitalism.

members of the workers' theoretical study group of the pharmaceutical workshop and the peking university research institute drew attention to the fact that the article "on the general programme" makes no mention of the capitalist-roaders in the party as the main target of the socialist revolution and of revisionism as the main danger at present. it also says nothing about the restriction of bourgeois right. this precisely shows the reactionary nature of teng hsiao-ping who fears, hates and opposes the socialist revolution. the programme also clamours about "seizing back the power of leadership". this fully exposes the ambition of the party capitalist-roaders, whom teng hsiao-ping represents, to usurp the leadership of the party and state.

worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of law who had taken part in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political riot at tienanmen square remarked that the language used in the "on the general programme" was the same as that used by the handful of class enemies at that incident. this makes clear that "on the general programme" was the counter-revolutionary call for the tienanmen square incident.

teachers, students and workers of peking university studied the counter-revolutionary tactics employed in the programme. they pointed out that this anti-party and anti-marxist weed is revisionist fallacies peddled under cover of marxist words, and eclectic sophism under cover of dialectical materialism. under the pretext of criticizing lin piao, teng hsiao-ping continued to follow the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line and the cultural revolution.

"on the general programme" contains over 50 quotations from revolutionary teachers. teachers and students of the research institute on the development of marxism-leninism and of the economics department checked the sources of these quotations. there was great indignation among the teachers and students at the despicable tactics used in the programme of taking the sentences out of context, confounding right and wrong and distorting the facts, emasculating the revolutionary content of these quotations, and inserting stuff to cover up the ultra-right nature of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

under the guidance of the university party committee, teachers, students and workers are determined to study seriously the important instructions of chairman mao, to grasp the crucial point and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. this will help them to promote the transformation of education, scientific research work, production and the anti-quake and relief work, and strive for a still greater success in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist attempt.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Doggedly Follow the "July 21" Road and Work Against Teng Hsiao-p'ing

by

the CCP Committee of Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 21, 1976)

Under the excellent situation of the great victory won in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have ushered in the 8th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant "July 21 Directive." The broad masses of revolutionary workers of our Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, after seriously studying a series of directives from Chairman Mao and linking the fighting course of implementing Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" in the past eight years with the vigorous criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary fallacies to negate the "July 21" road, are full of pride and high in spirits. They have further raised their consciousness in firmly and unswervingly following to the end the "July 21" road and are determined to work and fight to the end against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Resolutely Fight with the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party to the End

Eight years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers, students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." In the past eight years, we strove to thoroughly implement this directive of Chairman Mao's, and the ranks of worker-theorists and worker-technicians constantly grew stronger in struggle, thereby effectively strengthening the leadership of the working class in enterprises, accelerating the transformation of the ranks of intellectuals, and giving impetus to the rapid development of revolution and production in the whole plant. Facts eloquently prove that the "July 21" road charted by Chairman Mao is a broad golden road in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and is of great practical importance and far-reaching historical significance.

The tree wants to remain quiet but the winds won't stop. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, he maliciously attacked such a new socialist thing as the "July 21" worker college run by the plant, and nonsensically said that "the 'July 21' college of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is a form but not the only form." He openly negated the "July 21 Directive." Such a criminal course of perverted action on his part aroused the infinite indignation of the revolutionary workers of our whole plant and the teachers and students of the workers' college.

The "squad members" of the plant Party committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive." Everyone firmly pledged: We must more consciously follow the brilliant road charted by Chairman Mao! When the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts made a lot of noise, we put forward the slogan of "doggedly following the 'July 21' road and operating the whole plant as a communist college." This slogan won the support of the workers and cadres of the whole plant. All workshops set up one after another schools of various types. According to statistics, around June last year, the 15 workshops (departments) of the whole plant set up at one swoop 22 classes. Study contents covered philosophy, political economy, theory of education, international events, history, etc., in social sciences; machinery, cartography, fluid pressure, electrical appliances, electronics, mathematics, Red medicine, etc., in the technical field; writing, the Chinese language, foreign languages, etc., in the cultural field. The workers vigorously criticized the absurd arguments, and doggedly followed the "July 21" road charted by Chairman Mao. This brought about a brand-new situation in the workers' college.

Under the leadership of the plant Party committee, the whole plant whipped up a surging tide in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The broad masses incisely pointed out that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacy which negated the road with the "form" flaunted a black banner for restoring the revisionist educational system under the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," with the spearhead directed straight at the great leader Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao pointed out: " It is necessary to select students from workers and peasants with practical experience." Teng Hsiao-p'ing said that this "is not the only way," and "it is necessary to select good middle school students for sending directly to college." Chairman Mao pointed out, "It is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education and put proletarian politics in command." Teng Hsiao-p'ing said: "Don't criticize intellectual culture first unanalytically." "Don't be afraid of talking about putting technique in command." Chairman Mao pointed out that the students "should return to production after a few years' study." Teng Hsiao-p'ing said, "If a school is just for training workers and peasants, then such a school should be abolished. And so on and so forth.

It can be seen that Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to fundamentally negate the "July 21" road and reverse the verdicts on the revisionist educational line of those 17 years under the pretext of "form." He opposed the occupation and transformation of the educational battlefront according to the outlook of the working class, opposed turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposed the restriction of bourgeois rights. The vital issue was to restore the revisionist educational system, in a vain attempt to make a breach here and restore capitalism in our country. This can never be allowed by our working class!

The great proletarian cultural revolution started from the cultural and educational battlefront, and after the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the proletarian revolution in education developed vigorously. Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly jumped forth to

attack the "July 21 Directive." This made us see clearly that the evil wind attacking the educational revolution came without exception from the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

Chairman Mao points out, "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The struggle between two kinds of educational systems is a problem bearing on what road should be followed by the whole country. The struggle on the educational front is closely linked with the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution as each breath is related to the next. As the bourgeoisie inside the Party opposes the "July 21" road, we must doggedly follow the "July 21" road, take class struggle as the key link and fight the bourgeoisie inside the Party to the end!

To give expression to this resolution, the whole body of teachers and students of the "July 21" college with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao wrote a letter to the great leader Chairman Mao. They resolutely pledged: Even though the journey is beset with windstorms over a stretch of 8,000 li and 90,000 thunderbolts, we also must resolutely and closely follow Chairman Mao and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end! We must follow to the end the "July 21" road charted by Chairman Mao!

Persist in Putting Proletarian Politics in Command and Bring Up Ordinary Workers

What kind of a school should be run and what kind of people should be trained? This is a fundamental question for those who doggedly follow the "July 21" road and work against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. With the constant deepening of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have further strengthened our determination in persistently putting proletarian politics in command and bringing up ordinary workers with socialist consciousness and culture.

On the basis of summing up experience in running schools in the past few years and studying the advanced experience of Chaoyang Agricultural College, we come to realize further that in order to doggedly put proletarian politics in command, we must persevere in the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and bring into full play the role of the school as a toll of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We not only must properly handle typical products technically but also must organize the worker-students politically to head for the forefront to participate in the practice of class struggle, properly attend the main course of class struggle in the big classroom of the factory, and strive to raise the students' awareness of class struggle.

In June this year, when the third-term students of the "July 21" workers' college went to the workshops to take part in labor, they not only joined the workers in taking part in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing but also propagated among the master workmen their understanding in

studying a series of important directives from Chairman Mao. Some students joined the work sections and shifts and teams in unfolding activities for the investigation and analysis of class struggle. The facts of class struggle made the worker students further see the serious perniciousness of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." The students said: None is "born red," and one can only "become red through transformation." Without paying attention to the transformation of his world outlook, a worker would also turn revisionist. We must not only see to it that there is no reduction in the smell of grease and putty on our hands and that machines constantly hum in our ears but also "keep class struggle in mind and be vanguards in combating and preventing revisionism."

Under the leadership of the workshop Party general branch, the political economy class of the workers' spare-time college of the casting and carpentry workshop held a class-struggle exhibition in which typical examples of the workshop were cited, the theory of political economy was used to analyze the various factors engendering the bourgeoisie, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" was vigorously criticized on the basis of linking theory with practice. The masses reported, "By running colleges on the forefront of class struggle in this way, the road is correct, the results are prominent, and the role of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is brought into play."

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that bourgeois rights are the important economic base which the bourgeoisie relies on for its existence under the historical conditions of socialism, provide the soil engendering capitalism and the new bourgeois elements and constitute the lifeblood of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. To doggedly follow the "July 21" road and run proletarian political colleges, we must bring up ordinary workers with socialist consciousness and culture and become models in restricting bourgeois rights. Because of this, we not only must strengthen ideological education but also organize revolutionary practice in making the worker-students "the equal of workers." Since the beginning of this year, stress has been laid on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacy that "what is the purpose of running colleges if workers and peasants are to be trained." This enables the workers' college students to further strengthen their determination in not departing from practice during the study period and returning to production practice after graduation. The broad masses of worker students expressed: "If we don't foster the idea of making us the equal of workers while in school, we will not be able to really make ourselves the equal of workers after graduation." Therefore, while in school, they strove to make themselves the equal of workers by means of practical action.

With the Factory Run As a Big School, the Road Gets Broader and Broader

The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts enables us to further understand that to consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and properly handle the proletarian revolution in education is a serious class struggle. For the sake of carrying this struggle through to the end, we should fight for the creation of a large contingent of proletarian intellectuals. The

"July 21" workers' college should adopt diverse forms and set up various specialities so that an educational network is established in the whole factory and strides are taken in the direction of "turning the factory into a school." This is essential to the cause of socialist revolution and construction as well as the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is also the pressing desire of the broad masses of workers.

To this end, we strove to make the factory-run "July 21" workers' college grow bigger and bigger and run them better and better in the course of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we started a new class in liberal arts. Every week one day was devoted to study away from production, and study in spare time was conducted four times. As soon as the worker-students came to the school, they took the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the content of teaching and study and took the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary fallacies as the practice of teaching and study. Based on the problems more frequently discussed by the workers of the whole plant, they also set forth special topics for serious study and penetrating discussion. Drawing on their own insights and understanding, they compiled propaganda materials for propagation among the workers in the workshops, and were praised by the working masses.

Should education be run by the majority for the majority, or should education be run by the minority for the minority? This is an important difference between proletarian education and education conducted by all exploiting classes. For the sake of giving more people education, we have also vigorously developed education in workshops and striven to closely link education with strengthening political and ideological work and grasping revolution and promoting production. The "July 21" workers' college of the tools workshop has not only science and engineering courses and liberal arts courses but also a political school. They vary in form of organization and in length of study with officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, and soldiers teaching each other and learning from each other. Since last year, through the spare-time political school, this workshop has given the workers of the whole workshop a spell of training by rotation.

In the course of one year, over 20 students of the political economy class of the workers' spare-time college of the casting and carpentry workshop have read through Das Kapital, Vol. I and linked the struggle-criticism-transformation with the vigorous criticism of the revisionist enterprise-building line in the factory, and become the backbone force of the workshop in the study of theory and the criticism of capitalism and revisionism. Since the beginning of this year, close to 2,000 workers have taken up studies in schools of various types in the whole plant.

To persist in "three-in-one combination" designing is also an important way to carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive." We fought a major battle for major products and selected outstanding workers for participation in "three-in-one combination." In the course of practice, the contingent of worker-technicians constantly grew in strength. More than 100 worker-technicians maturing through "three-in-one combination" became

the important force in the three major revolutionary movements in the plant. Many important projects of advanced standards were mainly designed and turned out by them. China's first giant roll grinder successfully trial built on the eve of the 8th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" was designed by the "three-in-one combination" group mainly made up of the graduates of the "July 21" workers' college. Hu Kuo-hsiang, head of the "three-in-one combination" design group, was one of the 2nd-term graduates of the "July 21" college. He at all times consciously cast himself in the role of an ordinary worker, consulted with worker comrades on all matters and treated others on an equal footing. In the course of taking up installation work, he was the first to take up filthy and tiring work. The workers praised him saying, "Old Hu knows how to design and carry out construction work. He is a fighter in consciously restricting bourgeois rights."

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." Like a bright beacon light, Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" shows us the direction of advance. We are determined to carry forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of "clasping the moon in the ninth heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the five seas" in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, take practical action to work against Teng Hsiao-p'ing to the end, and follow to the end the brilliant road charted by Chairman Mao. We will fight with unflagging efforts for bringing up a large number of revolutionary fighters to wage resolute struggle against capitalist-roaders and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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ANTI-QUAKE AND RELIEF WORK

Great Call of Chairman Mao, Party Central Committee Inspires People in Tangshan, Tientsin, Peking in Anti-quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1976)

the masses of cadres, people and commanders and men of the people's liberation army working in the forefront of the anti-quake and relief operations have been greatly inspired by the conference of the representatives of advanced units and individuals in the anti-quake and relief work held under the kind attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee.

in the last few days, representatives of tangshan, tientsin and peking, filled with emotion, immediately relayed to the masses in various fields the proceedings of the conference. determined to take the spirit of the conference as their motive force, party committees at all levels in tangshan, tientsin and peking led the masses of people in redoubling their efforts and advancing the excellent situation in both revolution and production so as to do the relief and rehabilitation work still better.

in the city-wide meeting of 10,000 participants which was held in tangshan on september 4, leading comrades of the tangshan city committee of the communist party of china called on all party members, cadres and the rest of the people to conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions, make a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping in the light of actual conditions, greet the national day with new achievements and work hard to build a still more splendid, new socialist tangshan. after the proceedings of the conference were relayed in various counties in the tangshan prefecture, the seven million cadres and commune peasants there were greatly encouraged and educated. they were resolved to start a new upsurge of criticizing teng hsiao-ping and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production and wrest an excellent harvest this year.

leading comrades of the c.p.c. tientsin and peking municipal party committees and representatives of the conference went to spread the spirit of the conference among the people in all walks of life. full of confidence, cadres and people said: we will resolutely respond to the fighting call of chairman mao and the party central committee, take class struggle as the key link, study assiduously, deepen

the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, do work and production well, so as to win still greater victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work.

the masses have promptly translated the call of chairman mao and the party central committee into conscious action by starting a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. taking the honorary citation by the conference as a tremendous motive force, miners of the machiakou colliery who resumed production ten days after the strong quake have doubled their daily output. after being briefed on the proceedings of the conference early on the morning of september 2, the workers and cadres of the tangshan power plant, with the help of those from other units, put the no. 3 power-generating unit into operation the same day, following the restoration of the nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 generating units and the no. 6 boiler. they restored the operation of the no. 5 boiler the following day. workers of the chunliangcheng power plant near tientsin, which resumed production shortly after the quake, are revising upward their production plan and intensifying the overhauling of equipment in a bid to produce more power in support of the relief and rehabilitation work. workers of the steel plant under the capital iron and steel company, who exceeded their targets for the first three days of september, are determined to further tap the potentials and increase production as their contribution to the work of reconstruction in tangshan.

rural cadres and commune members in the seriously afflicted tangshan-fengnan area and the outskirts of tientsin and peking are striving for a good harvest by deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping in line with the spirit of the conference. on september 2, a mass rally in which 30,000 representatives of rural cadres and commune members participated was held in fengnan county. the representatives unanimously voiced their determination to triumph over the natural calamity, do a good job in revolution and production, and build fengnan county into a tachai-type county by 1977 and to turn it into a brand new fengnan county within two years.

members of the hsiaochinchuang production brigade in paoti county under the tientsin municipality launched a new hightide of study and of criticizing teng hsiao-ping in the spirit of the conference.

hsichi commune in tunghsien county under the municipality of peking, which was more heavily affected than the capital itself, delivered and sold to the state on their own initiative a total of 550 tons of surplus grain and 430 pigs after the quake

occurred. while implementing the spirit of the conference, the cadres and commune members again pledged that in this year of disaster, they will not alter their plan to build the commune into a tachai-type commune within a year, or change their annual target of getting a 7.5 ton yield of grain per hectare, or reduce their contributions to the state.

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army taking part in the quake relief and rehabilitation work are determined to unite with the people in the stricken areas to quickly restore and develop production and to reconstruct the towns and villages hit by the tremor so as to make a greater contribution in defending the motherland and in support of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"THREE-IN-ONE COMBINATION" LEADING BODIES

Three-in-One Leading Bodies in Tatung Mining Administration

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 5, 1976)

three-in-one leading bodies consisting of the old, middle aged and young at various levels in the tatung mining administration, shansi province, have become staunch headquarters in leading the cadres and masses in theoretical study and in fighting the party capitalist-roaders in the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt.

under the tatung mining administration, there are more than 3,000 political evening schools and theoretical groups in which cadres and workers study theory and criticize teng hsiao-ping. the cadres take part in productive labour at workfaces. since the beginning of this year, the 13 mines under the mining administration have topped their previous production output record. by the end of july, these mines increased coal production by 1,390,000 tons and completed eight technical and economic targets.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, 3,170 worker-cadres have been promoted to leading posts at various levels and now account for over 40 per cent of the membership of the leading bodies at all levels. when the party unrepentant capitalist-

roader teng hsiao-ping around last summer slandered new cadres promoted from among the workers and peasants, party committees at various levels in the administration vowed to vindicate the workers. they selected and trained over 500 new cadres from among the workers. at present, of the eight standing committee members of the administration party committee, 4 are new cadres. 29 secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees or chairmen and vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committees of 28 mines and factories are young workers under the age of 35. young cadres are in the majority in number one and two posts in the grassroots units including districts, teams and workshops.

five out of 7 standing committee members of the chinhuakung mine party committee are young cadres who were promoted to leading posts during the cultural revolution. in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right-deviationist attempt, these young cadres have been studying chairman mao's important instructions. they have given reports on what they have gained in the study and made an analysis and criticism of teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes. secretary of the yenya mine party committee fang chi is a new cadre. he concentrated his study on the question of the root-causes of the existence of the bourgeoisie in the party. all 14 leading members of the party committee took an active part in criticizing teng hsiao-ping at the mass criticism meetings.

new cadres promoted to leading posts at the tatung mining administration pay attention to keeping the fine qualities of the working people and maintaining close ties with the masses. having been tempered in the cultural revolution, veteran cadres go deep among the masses to learn from them. new and veteran cadres overcome their own weak points by learning from each other's strong points.

in the last few years, one-third the leading members of the party committees in the mining administration and the mines under it do physical labour at selected spots, another one-third engage in making investigations and the remaining third take care of routine office work. last year, they took part in productive labour for an average of 100 days and the grassroots cadres 200 days.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Central China County Cadres Cultivate Experimental Plots

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 5, 1976)

through study of chairman mao's recently issued instructions, cadres of hungan county in central china's hupeh province, who are known for their experimental cultivation work, have come to realized that to persist in cultivating experimental plots is an important means for restricting bourgeois right, improving relations between cadres and masses and remoulding their own world outlook.

chairman mao points out: "the bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." he also points out: "management itself is a matter of socialist education. if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, eat, live and work with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class."

in the study of these important instructions, cadres throughout the county conscientiously summed up the experience of some 20 years in cultivating experimental plots. this led them to deeply criticize teng hsiao-ping's actions to strengthen and expand bourgeois right in his attempt to restore capitalism.

the cultivation of experimental plots by cadres, a new socialist thing which emerged after the socialist transformation was completed in the main in rural areas, has drawn great attention from the central committee of the chinese communist party. on february 14, 1958, the party central committee issued the notice to the whole country introducing and popularizing this experience. the notice points out: "the cultivation of experimental plots is a way to ultimately overcome bureaucratism and subjectivism. it can do away with official airs and enable the cadres to go among the masses to lead them."

some twenty years have passed, and the cadres in hungan county have changed many times. group after group of new cadres have taken up leading posts; but the cadre's practice of farming experimental

plots has remained. the cadres eat, live and work alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants, modestly learn from the masses their experience in class struggle and two line struggle and their farming technique. as a result the cadres are imbued with the revolutionary spirit and their hearts are close to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

nowadays, all cadres of hungan county, from the county party secretary to cadres of the communes and production brigades, are farming on experimental plots. even standing members of the county party committee and leading cadres of various departments who remain behind to handle routine office affairs take a hoe along with them to work in nearby production brigades after returning to do their office work at night. their work on the experimental plots places them on an equal footing with the poor and lower-middle peasants and represents a voluntary restriction of bourgeois right.

after he was transferred from grassroots unit to the leading post, yang chun-sheng, deputy secretary of the county party committee, conscientiously ate, lived and worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants to limit bourgeois right. to gain experience at the grassroots, he cultivated early rice on an experimental plot in a production brigade of the chili commune, a backward village where the land was arid. his rice seedlings grew yellow and thin. some people advised him to apply for permission to take some chemical fertilizer for his plot. he replied: "leading cadres of the county party committee are servants of the people and no different than commune members. i must myself find the solution to why my seedlings are not doing well." he climbed the hills to cut grass, using it as green manure on his experimental plot. eventually in this way he got a good harvest.

during the busy farming season in which both harvest and transplantation must be done in time, a commune middle school sent more than 100 teachers and students to help the production team in which old yang's experimental plot was located. yang chun-sheng, however, suggested that they go to help a nearby production brigade which had less man-power and more cultivated acreage. the masses said, "old yang doesn't behave like an official and he never abuses his power to seek privilege."

located in the tapieh mountain area in the east part of hupeh province, hungan county is an old revolutionary base. the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres there were eager to speed up the pace in learning from tachai, national pace-setter

in agriculture, and to change the face of their mountain area. in 1969, chi fu-ying, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, went to work at a selected spot in the northern part of the area. there he modestly learned from the masses and began to cultivate experimental plots by himself. thanks to his efforts to grow double-crops of rice locally and to sum up and popularize the experience of the whole county in growing it experimentally, double-cropped rice was planted on 18,000 hectares more than before the start of cultural revolution, and per hectare yield surpassed 7.5 tons.

in the past the field capital construction was done in a small way on a yearly plan thus production conditions could be fundamentally changed only over a long period of time. since last winter, the secretary of the county party committee and the grassroots unit cadres have all joined the masses in going all out for field capital construction. in the last winter and this spring they completed construction work which in the past would normally have required three winters and springs.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

College Students Become Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 6, 1976)

the kirin medical college in northeast china's kirin province has sent its students to the rural areas as barefoot doctors to maintain the qualities of the labouring people and extend their knowledge of how to prevent and treat common diseases in the villages. this is a good method of running the college in an "open door" way.

barefoot doctors, a new type of medical personnel in china's rural areas, come from the poor and lower-middle peasants and are at their beck and call. combining chinese and western medicine, they are able to prevent and cure diseases and take charge of family planning and patriotic health campaign. thanks to their endeavours, medical and health problems in china's vast rural areas have been initially solved.

following chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical college enrols its students mainly from rural areas and send most of them back after graduation. by now, 1,200 students have gone to the communes and production brigades where they came from each for a period of three months.

apart from taking part in the class struggle and productive labour, the students visited the peasants from village to village and from door to door, bringing them services and medicines. they have given physical check-ups to 220,000 people, treated 330,000 cases and attended 6,000 patients, bed-ridden or afflicted with chronic diseases, at their homes. fearing neither hardships nor difficulties, three students who went to shukuang commune were confronted with a case of serious injury of a poor peasant. they overcame all difficulties and successfully operated on the patient at his home.

following the policy of "putting prevention first", the students have mobilized the masses to stage patriotic health campaigns, helped improve drinking water and environmental sanitation and prevented the spread of infectious diseases by dosing out herbal decoctions.

the students have made great political and ideological progress during their practice as barefoot doctors in the villages. they said: "the worker-peasant-soldier students study in college not to become intellectual aristocrats but to fight conscientiously for the restriction of bourgeois right and serve the workers and peasants all our lives like the barefoot doctors." many have filed applications to the college leadership asking to be sent back to the villages as barefoot doctors upon graduation.

the students have also become more competent through their practice in the countryside. applying their book knowledge to clinical work, they have acquired all-round training and got acquainted with both western and chinese medicine. they have also learned to identify, collect and prepare medicinal herbs.

TECHNICAL EXCHANGE CENTERS

Technical Exchange Center in Harbin

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 5, 1976)

an exhibition on scientific and technical achievements was held recently in harbin, one of northeast china's major industrial centres. among the 800 items on display were more than 20 which were never dealt with in china before.

the exhibition was sponsored by the scientific and technical exchange centre in harbin, the provincial capital of heilungkiang. established in 1969, the centre gives guidance to and works on overall planning for the city's mass scientific activities and technical innovations. it has a membership of over 1,100, of whom 60 per cent are workers and peasants, the rest being cadres and technicians. there are altogether 30 specialised groups including farmland irrigation, horticulture, pharmaceuticals, chemical industry, foundry work and electronics.

in the past few years, the technical exchange centre has arranged wide ranging activities of technical exchange and coordination, technical demonstration and training in specialised techniques. information about more than 2,000 new techniques, technology, materials and equipment has been disseminated, over 1,000 knotty technical problems have been tackled and 280 scientific research items completed. the centre has trained no less than 9,000 technicians and skilled workers for factories and rural people's communes.

members of the technical exchange centre often give up holidays or days off and undertake technical activities voluntarily. breaking the limits of their different trades, they go wherever needed.

in 1973 when people's communes on the outskirts of harbin wanted to adopt a field sprinkler system for growing vegetables, the mechanisation and automation groups of the centre organized workers and technical personnel of six units to help promptly. a set of equipment was soon turned out and proved effective in testing.

hearing that the hsinkuang art handicrafts workshop was in need of a vacuum coating machine to substitute aluminium for silver in making mirrors, the centre organized a number of experienced workers of local plants making boilers, electric furnaces, measuring instruments and cutting tools, and steam turbines

to lend a helping hand. the workers succeeded after three months. with this new equipment, the workshop saves 35,000 taels of silver every year and has solved the problem of environmental pollution by waste gases, used water and other fluids.

the various specialised groups have summed up the extensive experience of the workers and peasants and made theoretical studies of the subjects while carrying out scientific experiments.

they have already compiled books and material on heat treatment, maintenance of thread grinders, hydraulic transmission of locomotives, jet technique and cast iron welding. four books have already been published.

the forging group compiled china's first "handbook for forging workers" within 18 months with help from more than 100 factories, colleges and research institutes in 16 provinces and municipalities throughout the country. the ten-volume handbook of 1.2 million words was welcomed by workers in all parts of china.

the technical exchange centre has run nine training classes for rural communes. the subjects covered rural electrical engineering, pig raising, aquatic products, irrigation and sprinklers, and maintenance of tractors. more than 500 commune members and educated young people who have settled in the countryside attended.

PHOSPHOROUS FERTILIZER

Wuchang Power Plant Produces Phosphorus Fertilizer as By-products

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 6, 1976)

workers, cadres and technicians of the wuchang power plant in wuhan, central china's hupeh province, have succeeded in turning out calcium-magnesium-phosphorus fertilizer as by-products by vertical cyclone boiler. this discovery of a new multi-purpose use of waste has achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the production of the fertilizer.

tens of thousands of tons of phosphorus fertilizer is being produced annually while coal consumption for electric power generation has been reduced to one-eighth the amount used in blast furnace production, with productive efficiency increased some 4 times and the cost reduced by 50 per cent.

this success is the direct result of perseverance in the spirit of independence and self-reliance. to support agriculture, the plant workers suggested using a cyclone boiler to produce phosphorus fertilizer in early 1973. but a boiler designer alleged that the cyclone boiler would be corroded within a month because of the hydrogen fluorine produced in the course of making phosphate. since there were no precedents and experience, some leading cadres considered it a risk for a power plant to embark on making fertilizer. but the workers said: "with chairman mao's revolutionary line as guidance, we are able to overcome any risks. trails are blazed by man, experience comes from practice and precedents are established in the course of work." under the leadership of the plant party committee, a three-in-one experimental group with workers as the main force was organized. after repeated study and experiments, the group, with the help of other departments concerned, turned out its first batch of phosphate in april 1973. since then, the group has turned out 80,000 tons of phosphorus fertilizer during the trial production period of more than 600 days. tests show that the quality is up to standard.

the plant party committee relied on the workers whole-heartedly and gave full rein to their initiative in further improving the production process and raising quality. the key to improving the quality of phosphate rests on the mixture of materials. the plant party committee encouraged the workers, cadres and technicians to work with researchers of the

scientific research institutions concerned in carrying out experiments. after eight months of experimentation they worked out a new method of mixing the materials. after that, they produced a molten defluorinated phosphate which can be used both as fodder and fertilizer, thus filling a blank in china's highly efficient fertilizer production.

in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts started this year, the workers, cadres and technicians, under the leadership of the plant party committee, seriously studied chairman mao's series of important instructions, deeply criticized the reactionary fallacy that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" spread by teng hsiao-ping. this greatly stimulated their enthusiasm in carrying out scientific experiments.

experimenting alongside technicians of the shanghai chemical research institute, they achieved initial success in treating fluorine-containing smoke by using lime solution for absorption purposes.

their experimental work has won powerful support and close coordination and cooperation from 18 factories, scientific research institutions and schools throughout the country.

MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE BOOKS

More Books Published in Mongolian Language in China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 5, 1976)

the editing, translation and publication of books in the mongolian language are developing rapidly in line with the party's policy on nationality. since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, china has published more than 1,000 kinds of books in the mongolian language, totalling 23.3 million copies, 70 per cent more than the figure for the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

these books have played a positive role in spreading marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, strengthening the unity of the people of all nationalities and promoting the political development as well as the development of the economy, culture and education in the areas where mongolians live in compact community.

china has a mongolian population of more than 2.5 million, who live mainly in the inner mongolian, sinkiang uighur and ningsia hui autonomous regions and kirin, heilungkiang, liaoning, chinghai and kansu provinces. to meet the needs of the mongolian people, the publishing departments of these provinces and regions and of peking have translated and published supplementary materials for studying marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works, and selected works of legalists with annotations, books on grassland water conservancy, animal husbandry, literature and art, education and health work, readings for youth and children and dictionaries in the mongolian language since the cultural revolution began.

the party committees of the eight provinces and autonomous regions, for the purpose of implementing the party's national policy and improving mongolian language publishing work, have set up or strengthened editing and translating institutions and assigned more editors and translators to them. the capacity of mongolian language printing houses has been increased.

under the leadership of local party committees, the publishing departments have criticized such reactionary fallacies as "sole reliance on specialists" of liu shao-chi and lin piao and "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" of teng hsiao-ping. they adhere to an "open-door" policy

in publishing work. a three-in-one combination of the masses, professionals and leading members was formed to edite, translate and assess books. this helps enlarge the contingents of spare-time editors and translators among the workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers. professional editors and translaters often go to factories, mines and pastoral areas to take part in physical labour with workers and herdsmen while writing and translating books in cooperation with them. on the other hand, spare-time writers and translaters are periodically invited to work in publishing houses. this means a complete change from the old "close-door" policy, under which editing and translating were done by a few people. statistics show that the eight provinces and regions have set up 121 three-in-one mongolian language editing and translation groups. over 1,400 writers have maintained constant contact with publishing houses, among them 660 are workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers. the three-in-one combination helps not only to increase the number of books, but to improve their quality.

as masters in the sphere of publication, more and more people of mongolian nationality are taking up writing. they have written many works in their spare time, which are good both politically and artistically. the "selected critical articles" and "selected poems" now very popular among the mongolian people were written by herdsmen.

a book on fermented cattle feed was written by a mongolian woman with many years of experience in animal husbandry. after its publication by the inner mongolian people's publishing house in both the mongolian and han languages, the book has won widespread praises from herdsmen.

TAIWAN

Chiang Clique Opens Taiwan Economy to More Colonization

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

the moribund reactionary chiang clique has opened up the economy of taiwan to more colonization in a vain attempt to break out of its international isolation. reports from taipei show that it has encouraged greater penetration of the economy by foreign capital and stressed even more its economic policy of subservience to foreign capital and national betrayal, tightening at the same time its ruthless oppression and exploitation of the taiwan people.

in recent years, the chiang clique has become increasingly isolated internationally and, finding the going tougher and tougher, set out to develop "essential relations" with foreign countries with the main aim of increasing economic relations.

how did the chiang clique develop these "economic relations"? according to the taiwan press this was done in two ways. one was to beg loans, the other was to hand over more and more rights and interests to foreign capitalists to attract investments, representing a further betrayal of taiwan. according to a recent publication from the chiang clique's bogus "ministry of economy", foreign capitalist investments in taiwan by the end of this june amounted to more than 1,026,000,000 u.s. dollars, with those of the american and japanese private enterprises forming about 70 per cent. to lure direct foreign capitalist investment to taiwan, the chiang clique has all along offered reduction of or total exemption from taxes. at the beginning of this year, it further revised the articles on tax revenue to extend such tax reductions and exemptions, giving the foreign capitalists greater opportunities to exploit the people of taiwan even more ruthlessly. not content with this, the chieftains of the chiang clique at the same time went begging to foreign capitalists to invest more in taiwan. the clique's "minister of economy" had the audacity to declare to the foreign capitalists in february that taiwan offered what he called "ten superior conditions for investment". the most important of these is "the decree of rewarding investment and the administrative measures of facilitating investment". he shamelessly advertised taiwan as a source of "cheap labour" and "an investors' paradise". the economic policy of subservience to foreign capital and national betrayal to which the chiang clique is

dedicated has now opened nearly all the economic fields of taiwan's industry, agriculture, banking and trade to infiltration by foreign capital. at present foreign investments account for 24 per cent of the taiwan's total capital investment. foreign capital accounts for 86 per cent of the total investment in the electronics industry, reputedly the second largest industry in taiwan. foreign factories dominate in the "export-processing zones" in kaohsiung and taichung set up by the clique to extend special privileges to the foreigners there. every thing from the construction of factories to approval of imports and exports and the procedure for entry and exit visas is run by the "export-processing administrative office" specially set up by the chiang clique. other related and responsible organs for this work have no authority or control. the foreign capitalists transport equipment and machines, semi-products and raw materials from the parent factories in their own countries to taiwan. they make use of the low wage labourers to process the goods, then sell them in other countries or in taiwan, in this way piling up huge profits. at present, many american and japanese companies run branches and subsidiaries in taiwan. one japanese industrialist has remarked that the average wage for workers in taiwan is one third that of japan and that processing costs in taiwan are half the production costs in japan. through the factories set up in taiwan foreign capitalists rake in profits at the rate of 200 per cent a year. the chiang ruling clique has in the last two years set up "offices", "trade centers", "commercial affairs delegations", "economic commissions" and other organizations as signboard of "private business management" in a number of countries which have severed or plan to sever diplomatic relations with the clique. the chiang clique's "external trade development council" often sends "delegations" to establish liaison with capitalists in other countries. early this year the clique again sent "goodwill delegations" and "delegations to expand trade relations" to countries on the american, european and african continents and to the middle east to foster relationships in some form or other.

according to the taiwan newspapers, exports from taiwan include some native farm-produce and sideline products, but the great majority are industrial goods produced with foreign investments, raw materials, equipment and technology. the "independence evening post" remarked that "as a matter of fact, we have conducted a large amount of trade merely to let others earn foreign currency."

it should be noted that while the chieftains of the chiang clique advertise taiwan as a "paradise" and "an ideal place" for foreign investors, they

themselves have shifted abroad the money they have extorted from the people over many years. these runaway funds are used either to run firms or buy estates in other countries or deposited saving accounts in foreign banks. quite a number of the chiang clique chieftains have sent their sons and daughters abroad and have themselves obtained passports or residence cards for other countries, in readiness to flee when changes occur in the taiwan political situation. according to the taipei "china times", most of the capital exported from taiwan or put into real estate abroad is found in the united states, japan and southeast asia. a chiang clique "parliament member" from taiwan province, said in the parliament in early june that many "high-ranking officials in important positions" have devised a hundred and one ways to obtain foreign citizenship or residence rights and are "at all times prepared to go on a long voyage, taking only a toothbrush".

most countries know that the reactionary rule of the chiang clique over taiwan is approaching its last days and are not willing to make financial and economic contacts with it. about this situation, the "china times" in taipei complained: "we are beset by worry and distress, hit at with sarcasm and sneers, and really do not know what the future holds."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Gymnastics Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission hosted a reception here this evening, welcoming an albanian gymnastics team led by kico mele with partizan goxhaj and seit bedaj as deputy leaders.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and mrs. shtylla were among the guests at the reception.

attending were li ching-chuan, leading member of the host commission, and leading members of departments concerned including li feng-lou, wei ming and kuo lei, as well as chinese gymnastics coaches and gymnasts.

speaking at the reception, li feng-lou and kico mele said: the constant exchanges between the sports circles of china and albania have helped consolidate and develop the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries. the current tour of china by the team is sure to further the friendship and unity and help improve the gymnastics of both countries.

the reception was permeated with comradeship-in-arms. comrades of the two countries clinked glasses time and again and chatted cordially. gymnasts of the two countries offered their national revolutionary songs.

the albanian gymnastics team arrived in peking today and is to leave for shenyang, northeast china, tomorrow.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Democratic Kampuchean Government Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1976)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with a government economic and trade delegation from democratic kampuchea led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications.

the delegation arrived in peking on september 3 on its way to visiting abroad.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Finnish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this afternoon with pentti martin suomela, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of finland to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new finnish ambassador arrived in peking on september 4.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Hungarian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this afternoon with ribanszki robert, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the hungarian people's republic to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador ribanszki robert arrived in peking on september 3.

CHINA AND INDIA

New Chinese Ambassador to India Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

chen chao-yuan, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of india, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

fatih a. r. al-samarrai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iraq to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Youth Friendship Ship Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 6, 1976)

a japan-china friendship "kyushu youth ship" visiting group from japan left luta for home this evening at the end of a friendly visit to shenyang and luta, northeast china.

the friendship visiting group arrived in shenyang via luta on september 1. on the evening of september 2, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception, warmly welcoming the young japanese guests. speaking at the reception, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee yin tsan-chen and acting leader of the visiting group hideaki yamazaki pointed out that the people of china and japan would live in friendship from generation to generation. they pledged to make new contributions to the cause of friendship between china and japan.

while in shenyang, the japanese friends held discussions with leading members of the provincial and the city trade union councils, youth and women organizations, and agricultural, educational and urban construction departments. they also visited factories, people's communes, hospitals, schools, kindergartens and stores and watched a live ammunition practice by shenyang militia. the young japanese friends had a get-together with local workers, youngsters, women, children and literary and art workers. leading members of the visiting group took time out to call at the fushun open-cut coal mine.

on the morning of september 4, acting leader of the visiting group hideaki yamazaki gave a reciprocal reception and in the afternoon, the japanese guests left for luta. on their arrival in and departure from shenyang, the japanese friends were warmly greeted and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman yin tsan-chen and several hundred local people.

in luta, the japanese friends went on visits and held similar discussions. they were guests at a reception hosted by the luta city revolutionary committee. on their departure for home this evening, they were seen off at the dock by vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee hsu feng and several hundred local people.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Football Team Plays Friendship
Match with Chinese Team in Chengchow

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 6, 1976)

the football team from the philippines opened its china series at a friendship match with the honan provincial football team in chengchow, central china, this afternoon.

tai su-li, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, and chai yu-ting, vice-chairman of the chengchow city revolutionary committee, were among the spectators. prior to the match, they met and had a friendly talk with lino castillejo, leader of the philippine football team.

as the players of the two countries entered the pitch, the 12,000 spectators warmly applauded the visiting players who had brought with them the friendship of the philippine people. the two teams braved rain to play the match which ended 0-0. the fine sportsmanship, courage and tenacity shown by both teams won warm praise from the spectators.

the philippine friends arrived in chengchow from peking by train yesterday and in the evening they were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by the honan provincial branch of the chinese football association.

the visiting team will have one more match to play here -- a friendship match with the shansi provincial football team.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary on Soviet Revisionist Propaganda
on Colombo Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1976)

brezhnev has received a resounding slap in the face as the heads of state or government of the non-aligned nations rededicated themselves to the non-aligned movement's militant tradition and orientation of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism at the recent colombo conference. they succeeded in doing so after thwarting the schemes of the superpowers, especially the soviet union

which flaunts the signboard of "socialism", to interfere with or disrupt the conference.

the new tsars in the kremlin clearly refused to be reconciled with this setback and, cranking up their propaganda machine, unleashed a counter-attack on the movement of non-alignment. thus, reports and articles to this end were released by tass and splashed in soviet newspapers one after another. an analysis of them shows that in dealing with the non-aligned countries, moscow resorts to abuse, emasculation and inveiglement.

first, abuse. they have indulged in making disparaging statements against the anti-hegemonist spirit of the documents of the colombo conference and those who took exception to big-power hegemonism at the conference. in their reports and articles on august 20, 22 and 23, "pravda" and "izvestia" angrily charged that "some representatives" and "certain politicians" "tried to put on a par the imperialist powers and the socialist countries (meaning the soviet union) and prated about 'superpower hegemonism'". "this is incompatible," the papers said, "with the anti-imperialist concept of the non-alignment" and "would deflect the conference from the general orientation". in a commentary on august 20, "izvestia" openly blamed the anti-hegemonist spirit embodied in the documents of the colombo conference as "traces of differences between progressive and conservative forces" "left in some clauses of the conference documents". because many leaders of non-aligned countries exposed at the conference the exploitation of poor countries by the rich and thus touched the new tsars on their most tender spot, the soviet weekly "new times" smeared this point of view as "groundless" and "caused by the peculiarity of nationalism". in short, in the eyes of the soviet revisionists, any view-points opposed to big power hegemonism and the exploitation of poor countries by the rich should be charged with the major crime of insubordination.

secondly, emaculation -- another manoeuvre of the new tsars against the documents of the colombo conference. the documents of the colombo conference was permeated with the spirit of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism. the "political declaration" adopted by the fifth non-aligned summit conference clearly points out that the non-aligned movement struggles "against imperialism in all its forms and manifestations and all other forms of foreign domination". it declares to the world that under the situation when imperialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonic relations continue, non-aligned countries are determined "to resist the political, economic and ideological pressures of the great powers" and "also reject the

notions of international order based on power blocs, balance of power, and spheres of influence". the non-aligned nations "strive vigorously for" ending "the exploitation of the weak and poor by the powerful and rich". all these were emasculated from the reported conference documents as they failed to cater for the new tsar's taste.

when referring to the analysis of the international situation given in the conference documents, tass and the newspapers mentioned only in general terms the need to combat imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism, to strive for peace and international security and to ease tension, and they turned away, evidently with a guilty conscience, from points made clear in the conference documents such as "the underlying cause of international tensions, which imperiled world peace and security, was attributable mainly to the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism, racism and other forms of alien domination ...." and "several non-aligned countries have been subjected to various forms of pressure and have been exposed to threats or acts of aggression". this is how the kremlin emasculated through its mouthpieces the spirit of the conference from those documents and how it unscrupulously imposed the soviet revisionist line on the conference in its propaganda.

finally, inveiglement. it is an incontrovertible fact that the soviet social-imperialists have done a great deal that is sordid and scandalous against non-aligned countries. still, moscow thought it wise to indulge itself in self-glorification. it unblushingly declared that the soviet union is "the natural ally and most reliable friend" of the movement of non-alignment and that "the role played by the soviet union is indisputable" in the current struggle of the countries which have attained liberation, for economic independence and against the power politics of imperialism. as if this is not enough, the mouthpieces of the kremlin actually stretched their imagination to assert shamelessly that "on the rostrum of the colombo conference many delegates spoke highly of the role played by the soviet union" and "uttered words of gratitude" to the soviet union.

those acquainted with the facts about the conference know very well that the number of people who felt obligated to say a few kind words about the soviet union has greatly dwindled at the colombo conference. yet, instead of facing this reality, the dutybound tass tirelessly preached "solidarity", "cooperation" and "coordinated action" between the non-aligned nations and the soviet union.

in this vociferous propaganda, tass and the weekly "new times" have distinguished themselves in the pains they take to make the non-aligned countries believe that they could win in the struggle for the realization of the colombo conference resolutions only by uniting with the "socialist countries", meaning the soviet union. like a huckster-swindler, they added that "working for the realization of the principles of the declaration may become another form of active mutual assistance between the developing countries and the socialist countries".

all these propaganda stunts represent an attempt to deflect the movement of non-alignment and bring it in line with the soviet social-imperialist ambitions for world hegemony. commenting on the soviet news reports on the colombo conference, the moscow correspondent of the yugoslav newspaper, "oslobodjenje (liberation)" noted that "the facts and contents of the resolutions (given in those reports) have all been carefully picked out. what they clung to is those points of emphasis acceptable to moscow," while the only point of view acceptable to moscow "is that the non-aligned nations should align themselves with the countries of the socialist community". this piercing comment hits the nail on the head.

it is very obvious that the propaganda farce staged by the kremlin following the colombo conference has no new content. it is only a new representation of an old shopworn theme. it serves only to show the unquenched ambition of the new tsars to control the non-aligned movement.

the tide of the anti-hegemonist struggle is irresistible like the waves each pushing the one ahead on a rolling sea. the soviet revisionists' abuse and sabotage cannot stop the third world people from marching forward victoriously. clinging to the idealist conception of history and bent on to control the non-aligned movement, the new tsars will certainly be badly battered.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Who Has "No Justification"?

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1976)

on august 26, the soviet paper "izvestia" came out with a long article on iran's arms purchase aiming at strengthening self-defence, arbitrarily accusing iran of the purchase and carrying out naked blackmail. the soviet official news agency tass put the article on the air on the very day. and on august 31, another soviet paper, "gudok", carried a commentary showering curses on and resorting to blackmail against iran.

these propaganda machines charged that "there is no justification" for such arms purchase by iran and that "nor can it be explained by such factors as imaginary threats, the need for creating a 'self-defence perimetre'...". in the eyes of the soviet gentlemen in the kremlin, "there is no justification" for iran's arms purchase for self-defence, but the soviet union has every justification for its unbridled interference in iran's internal affairs. one may ask: who has "no justification", iran or the soviet union? let's draw a conclusion from the facts.

as an independent sovereign state, iran has the right and every reason to ensure her self-defence by strengthening her national defence. as to the kinds and number of weapons it intends to buy and from where it buys them, it is the internal affairs of iran and other countries have no right to intervene. must iran explain her justification to the kremlin when exercising her sovereignty? must a sovereign state ask for soviet approval of whether it is in "the need for creating a self-defence perimetre"?

"izvestia" also alleged that iran cannot explain her arms purchase by "imaginary threats". it is a clumsy self-exposing performance. as is known to all, the soviet union has long coveted the oil-rich gulf area where it has carried out large-scale military expansion, seriously threatening the security of the gulf countries including iran. the soviet naval expansion abroad is aimed to cut off the oil transportation line from the persian gulf through the indian ocean to the atlantic and the pacific. this is a matter of life and death to the gulf oil exporting countries. here, soviet threat is evident and by no means "imaginary". the soviet union can threaten others while others cannot defend themselves. this can be described as: social-imperialism is allowed to burn down houses while the small countries are forbidden even to light lamps. it is not at all justifiable.

"izvestia" also charged iran with all kinds of crimes, one of which is to "militarize" herself by buying weapons. as is known to all, the aim of militarization is to carry out expansion and aggression abroad and contend for hegemony. in the world today there are indeed such countries. one of them is none other than the soviet union which occupied czechoslovakia by force, dismembered pakistan, carried out armed intervention in angola and still carries out aggression and expansion everywhere and bullies others. the soviet union has long placed the label of "militarization" on itself, and the label fits it exactly. it had better keep it for itself and not give it to others.

another crime with which "izvestia" charged iran is that the country's arms purchase "leads to an arms race". there are countries in the world which are carrying out an arms race. but they are not the third world countries but the two superpowers. to contend for world hegemony, they have armed themselves to the teeth with nuclear and conventional weapons for a frenzied arms race. it is precisely the soviet union which accused iran of buying arms that is selling arms everywhere and has become an extraordinarily big death merchant in the world. now, it has gone so far as to impose the crime on iran and even shamelessly claimed that it "is gravely concerned about militarization by iran". this is the trick of a thief crying "stop thief" which is arrant nonsense indeed.

in an effort to sow discord among the gulf countries, "izvestia" alleged that iran's "neighbouring countries should not remain indifferent to such an action" and that the soviet union has expressed "profound solidarity" "with those who are concerned about" iran's arms purchase.

here people can see clearly that the soviet union is blackmailing iran, attempting to deprive iran of its right to reinforce self-defence and place the country at its mercy. in recent years the soviet union has been scared to death by the united struggle against hegemonism carried out by iran and other gulf countries. through this struggle soviet hegemonism has been struck hard and the unity among the people of the gulf countries strengthened. iran and other gulf countries have solved and are continuing to solve problems among themselves left over by history in a spirit of mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and consultation on an equal footing. the situation of the united struggle against hegemonism in the gulf region is excellent. it has become more difficult for the soviet union to interfere in the affairs of this region. greatly annoyed for a long time, the soviet union, harbouring sinister designs, now

seizes the opportunity to sow discord among the gulf countries. but the people of these countries are clear-sighted. they will not be fooled by the soviet union.

the third world countries have every justification to strengthen self-defence with the purpose of safeguarding their independence and sovereignty. the shameless interference of the soviet union can only serve to expose its hegemonist features. it will only play the role of a teacher by negative example and give an impetus to the gulf countries' struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to their united struggle against hegemonism.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Minister Gives Farewell Dinner to Chinese Railway Working Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 5, 1976

tanzanian minister of communications and transport alfred tandau gave a farewell dinner here yesterday evening to pu ke, leader of the chinese railway working team, who is leaving for home after the completion of the tanzam railway.

chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun, leader of the chinese railway experts team wu yeh-shan and other leading members of the working team attended the dinner on invitation.

speaking on the occasion, minister tandau said, "the completion of the freedom railway (tanzam railway) is a victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." "it is the best example in the field of cooperation among the people of the third world," he pointed out.

in reply pu ke thanked the governments and people of tanzania and zambia for their deep concern over and close cooperation with the chinese technical personnel and workers during the construction of the railway. he said, "we are fully convinced that the tanzanian and zambian people will surely run this railway very well so that it will make its due contributions to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

toasts were proposed by the hosts and guests at the dinner to the health of chairman mao tsetung, presidents julius nyerere and kenneth kaunda and to the militant friendship of the people of the three countries.

earlier, pu ke was received by minister of foreign affairs ibrahim kaduma, minister of industries cleopa msuya, minister of home affairs ali mwenyi and minister tandau on separate occasions.

the tanzania-zambia railway authority held a ceremony at the hall of the dar es salaam passenger station here on august 28 to say good-bye to pu ke. the ceremony presided over by s. k. mubukwanu, general manager of the railway authority, was attended by senior officials and about 300 workers and staff members of the railway in dar es salaam region.

a dinner was given by liu chun at the chinese embassy on the evening of august 27 to bid farewell to pu ke and welcome wu yeh-shan.

present on the occasion were ministers ibrahim kaduma and cleopa msuya, governor of the bank of tanzania c. m. nyirabu, general manager mubukwanu and zambian high commissioner to tanzania w. k. manyadi.

when the tanzam railway was handed over to the governments of tanzania and zambia in mid-july, the chinese railway working team had accomplished its mission. in accordance with an agreement signed recently by the governments of china, tanzania and zambia, a chinese railway experts team was formed and has taken on the task of technical cooperation on the tanzam railway.

pu ke left here for china later today.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Special Envoy of Turkish Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly talk here this morning with ozdemir benler, special envoy of the turkish government, and his assistant.

omur orhun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the turkish embassy, was present at the meeting.

cheng yun-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african department of the foreign ministry, was also present.

special envoy ozdemir benler and his assistant left peking for home by air this evening.

CHINA AND US

Former US Secretary of Defense and Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1976)

james r. schlesinger, former u.s. secretary of defense, and his party arrived here by air this afternoon on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were greeted at the airport by ko po-nien, vice-president of the host institute, and lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present also was david dean, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Delegation of Party of Venezuelan Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, recently met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here with all members of the delegation of the party of venezuelan revolution led by ali rodriguez.

yao wen-yuan gave a banquet in honour of the delegation after the meeting.

present on the occasion were shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

since its arrival in china for a visit at the invitation of the c.p.c. central committee, the delegation of the party of venezuelan revolution has visited changsha, shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, yenan, kwangchow, taching and tachai, and it will leave here for home shortly.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Head of State of Western Samoa Malietoa Tanumafili Visits Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Sept. 5, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, head of state of western samoa, and the other distinguished guests from that country, accompanied by fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived in the picturesque city of kweilin in south china from peking by special plane this morning.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by chin ying-chi, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned, as well as two thousand local people.

colourful bunting and huge streamers of welcome were hung over the main streets of the city proper today. when his highness malietoa tanumafili the second and the other distinguished guests accompanying him on his china visit alighted from the plane, the airport was astir with the beating of drums and playing of music. youngsters dressed in bright national costumes waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, performed joyous national dances and shouted slogans to express their friendly sentiments for the people of western samoa. his highness malietoa tanumafili the second warmly clapped to the crowd in acknowledgement.

in the afternoon, his highness malietoa tanumafili the second, accompanied by fang yi, chin ying-chi and chung feng, visited the kweilin silk mill to a warm welcome from the leading members of the mill's revolutionary committee and the workers. the distinguished guests went sightseeing in the luti (reed flute) cave, known as a "palace of art of the nature", and appreciated miniature landscape gardening in the chihsing (seven stars) park.

in the evening, the autonomous regional revolutionary committee and the kweilin city revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from western samoa. vice-chairman chin ying-chi and his highness malietoa tanumafili the second proposed toasts. guests and hosts chatted cordially in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and western samoa. after the banquet, the distinguished guests attended a soiree and saw a gymnastic and wushu (chinese traditional boxing and swordsmanship) exhibition by teenagers and a song and dance performance.

accompanying the guests of honour from western samoa was also chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Head of State of Western Samoa Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1976)

his highness head of state malietoa tanumafili the second and the other distinguished guests from western samoa arrived in shanghai from kweilin by special plane this afternoon in the company of fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of local organizations concerned and two thousand people.

the shanghai people are very glad that his highness malietoa tanumafili the second has come to visit their city and brought with him the friendship of the people of western samoa. today, the main streets in the city proper were decorated with multi-coloured bunting and huge streamers bearing slogans of welcome. hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and western samoa. as his highness malietoa tanumafili the second and the other guests stepped down from the plane, the airport was a scene of jubilation. the crowd drummed and danced to express the shanghai people's sincere friendship for the people of western samoa.

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as the guests of honour drove from the airport to the guest house, local people lined the streets and enthusiastically waved and clapped to them in welcome.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the guests from western samoa. in a toast at the banquet, vice-chairman ma tien-shui said: the shanghai people highly rejoice at the victories won by the industrious and courageous people of western samoa in their heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for independence and freedom. "we heartily wish them still greater victories in their struggle to develop national economy and consolidate national independence," he added.

ma tien-shui declared: like the people throughout the country, the shanghai people will always stand four square behind the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over and join them in a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

in reply, his highness malietoa tanumafili the second thanked the people of shanghai for the wonderful welcome and generous hospitality accorded to him.

he said: our visit to china has been a most fascinating one. we are particularly impressed with the concerted and unified efforts that are industriously being made by the chinese people and which have resulted in the eradication of want and poverty, and which are resulting in progressive increases in the standards of living.

the head of state of western samoa said: although china and western samoa differ considerably in geographic and population size, we share a common determination that unites the people of our two countries in common purposefulness.

a warm atmosphere of friendship and cordiality reigned at the banquet. guests from western samoa sang a song depicting the love of the people of western samoa for their independence and their motherland. artists of shanghai performed chinese revolutionary songs and other items.

upon their departure from kweilin this afternoon, his highness malietoa tanumafili the second and the other distinguished guests accompanying him were seen off at the airport by chin ying-chi, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee. this morning, the guests went boating on the lichiang river.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Sanaa

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 5, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china gave its premiere here yesterday evening to the warm welcome of the spectators.

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council and prime minister of the yemen arab republic, watched the performance in the company of li kuang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and ahyimu aitselzuwa, leader of the troupe.

also present were abdulla abdel-alim, member of the command council and commander of the parachute forces; abdel latif daifallah, deputy prime minister for interior affairs; yahya hussein al arshi, minister of information and culture; ahmed dahmashi, minister of social affairs, labour and youth; hussein al-ghafari, minister of communications; ali al shebah and mohamed al-anici, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the armed forces; and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

at the end of the performance, prime minister abdul-ghani went on to the stage to shake hands with the members of the troupe and congratulated them on the success of their performance. they had a photograph taken together.

the chinese troupe arrived here on september 3 and was honoured at a banquet given by minister al arshi in the evening. yesterday morning, troupe leader ahyimu aitselzuwa and deputy leader kou tung-chen called on minister al arshi.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 16, 1976 No. 6180

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

A Sharp Weapon for Waging Struggle with Capitalist-Roaders

- a study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticism and discussion of Water Margin

by

the workers' literary and art commentary group of Peking Arts and Crafts Factory and Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 4, 1976)

One year ago, when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing made a lot of noise, the great leader Chairman Mao published an important instruction on criticism and discussion of Water Margin: "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists."

Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly revealed the reactionary essence of all capitulationists of ancient and modern times in practicing revisionism and capitulationism, and provided us with a powerful ideological weapon for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism as well as for discerning and defeating the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which launched rabid attacks at that time. Today, under the excellent situation of having won a great victory in developing in depth the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, as we review Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticism and discussion of Water Margin, we find it extraordinarily warm and understand it even more profoundly.

The Water Margin is a classic novel of greater influence which has been in circulation for several hundred years. There has been no agreement among many views on its main tendency. However, those in dominance have always been those fallacies which play up the Water Margin, embellish Sung Chiang and advocate capitulationism. In essence, they publicize class conciliation and class capitulation to serve the reactionary political line of that time. Applying the Marxist method of class analysis, Chairman Mao's important instruction has dispersed all kinds of fog spread for the Water Margin by the feudal landlord and bourgeois classes, and restored to it its true identity in publicizing capitulationism, thus enabling the people to recognize capitulationists. Linked with actual class struggle it has finally seen through and exposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing--this modern Sung Chiang and modern capitulationist vigorously practicing revisionism.

In a series of important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao points out that "class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." All kinds of class struggle are political struggles, and any academic question is geared to a given class and a given political line. We should apply this key link of class struggle in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in all spheres and on all fronts. No matter how indistinct and confused the state of affairs is, provided we tightly grasp this key link of class struggle, we would not lose our bearings. This is so in the study of classic literature and the review of literature, and is much more so in the struggle with capitalist-roaders within the Party.

For a long time, there have always been sharp and violent class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front. Since Liberation, such a teaching material by negative example as Water Margin has not been criticized and correct views have not been fostered. Lu Hsün's profound and correct expositions on Water Margin are actually distorted, but the erroneous theories which play up the Water Margin, embellish Sung Chiang and advocate capitulationism are able to spread unhampered, thus standing history on its head and turning what should be eulogized and opposed upside down. This fully reveals the spread of revisionist ideas in the sphere of research in classic literature.

Similarly, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts last year, there appeared all kinds of absurd arguments in the literary and art sphere, such as: "the model plays hamper the development of literature and art"; the view that the fundamental task of socialist literature and art is to mold with unflagging efforts the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers is "unscientific" and "improper"; "it is somewhat absolute to emphasize the portrayal of class struggle," etc.

The fundamental issue lies in opposition to the need of taking class struggle as the key link in the creation of literature and art and to the eulogy of proletarian heroes by literature and art. Therefore, be it the study of classic literature or the actual creation of literature and art, the focus of the struggle between the two classes and the struggle between the two lines is whether we persist in taking class struggle as the key link and

eulogizing the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes like the model revolutionary plays, or publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and eulogize the struggle waged by the exploiting classes against the laboring people like the Water Margin; whether we eulogize the proletarian heroes such as Li Yü-ho, Yang Tzu-jung, and Chiang Shui-ying or the chieftains of the exploiting classes, the vassals and the capitulationists such as Kuang Hsü, Wu Hsün and Sung Chiang. This is where the fundamental difference between the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat and the literature and art of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and the fundamental divergence in the literary and art thinking of different classes lie. This is because they respectively serve the classes and political lines to which they belong.

It was precisely because of this that as soon as Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticism and discussion of Water Margin was published, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party was as uncomfortable as if he was sitting on thorns and was seized with panic. It can be seen that the study of a classic work likewise can be linked with actual class struggle. The use of Marxism to criticize and discuss the Water Margin has similarly touched the nerve endings of the capitalist-roaders within the Party. The great struggle involving hundreds of millions of the masses rising in great vigor to criticize and discuss the Water Margin not only has shattered the dull and despondent state of research in classic literature but also led problems long under endless dispute to actual political struggle, thus enabling an unprecedentedly vigorous combat scene involving the masses to appear in literary and art review. Furthermore, these comments directed against the ancient capitulationists have brought pain to the hearts of modern capitulationists. Through criticizing and discussing Water Margin, the broad masses and the cadres have heightened their competence in discerning revisionism and capitulationism. Through analyzing the repulsive features of the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang, they have clearly seen the reactionary essence of the modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing and are fully prepared ideologically for the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Viewed in retrospect, the theory of class struggle runs through a series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao since Liberation on the criticism of the film Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court which publicizes and extols national betrayal, on the criticism of the film The Life of Wu Hsün which publicizes and extols capitulationism, on the criticism of the book Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber" which publicizes and extols bourgeois idealism, and on the criticism of the big poisonous weed Hai Jui Dismissed from Office which tries to reverse the verdicts on a Right opportunist. They are the sharpest ideological weapons for the study and analysis of the various phenomena in the domains of literature and art, history and actual political struggle. Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticism and discussion of Water Margin, like these relevant instructions, has become a brilliant Marxist document on the political front and the ideological and cultural front. It is of momentous and profound significance not only to the study of classic literature and to literary and art review and literary and art work as a whole, but also to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, adherence to Marxism and the socialist road, opposition to revisionism and the capitalist road, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the Chinese Communists and Chinese

people at present and in the future. Such significance has been more and more profoundly revealed in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the past year.

The combat course of mass criticism and discussion of Water Margin to "make the people recognize capitulationists" in the past year once again shows that the study of classic literature, literary and art review, and literary and art work as a whole must persistently take class struggle as the key link and serve the actual class struggle and proletarian politics. Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticism and discussion of Water Margin has once again set a brilliant example in making literature and art serve actual class struggle, and clearly pointed out for the people of the whole country the orientation of struggle in combating and preventing revisionism and in persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have also a more profound understanding of a series of Chairman Mao's important instructions, including the one that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and know that the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the main force for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has fallen, to recognize capitulationists and combat the capitalist-roaders within the Party will still be our combat task for a long time to come. We must thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and in particular energetically criticize the three big poisonous weeds including "On General Program" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. We must carry the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end and win new and greater victories for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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What Is the Intention of the Author of Water Margin in Advocating Capitulation?

by

I Chien (一 见)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 4, 1976)

Chairman Mao points out: "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." Over the past year, through criticizing and discussing the Water Margin and deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the broad masses of the people have heightened further their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, raised their competence in distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism, and heightened their consciousness in combating and preventing revisionism.

Sung Chiang was a typical capitulationist of ancient times. During his stay at Liangshanpo, he "looked forward to the offer of amnesty and enlistment all the time." What he thought, talked, wrote and dreamed about was but an early offer of amnesty and enlistment. The Sung emperor of the Chao family issued at different times three imperial edicts offering amnesty and enlistment to Liangshanpo. Every time Sung Chiang learned of this, he was always "overjoyed," and looked upon it as "good news from Heaven." For the sake of attaining the criminal objective of receiving an offer of amnesty and enlistment at an early date, he "dared not attack and occupy the seats of prefectures and refused to molest the law-abiding people (which should read 'refused to molest the influential gentry and landlords')." Every time he captured a reactionary army officer, he invariably was so condescending as to untie him in person and fall on his knees to apologize for the unpardonable crime. The higher the rank of the captive was, the more respectable he was to him. When Kao Ch'iu, the "sworn enemy of Liangshan," was captured and brought to the mountain, he even went so far as to treat a thief as his father, and wag his tail to beg for capitulation.

On the contrary, Sung Chiang ruthlessly adopted high-handed measures toward the revolutionaries who opposed capitulation. For the sake of winning an offer of amnesty and enlistment at an early date, his "closest brother" Li K'uei was almost "brought out for beheading." For the sake of winning an offer of amnesty and enlistment at an early date, he also tore off his veil of "killing only corrupt officials and calumnious and obsequious persons," and bribed the emperor's favorite minister Shu Yüan-ching and courtesan Li Shih-shih by fair means or foul to clear his way for capitulation.

Sung Chiang was a disciple of Confucius and Mencius and "had studied the classics and history when he was young." A pious scion of the landlord class, he glibly talked about loyalty and justice. He always adopted the negative attitude toward peasant uprisings. Even at the time of taking the expedient of going to Liangshan, he also harbored a most evil intention. This was the conspiracy to transform the insurgent army at Liangshan according to the need of the landlord class.

For the purpose of transforming the insurgent army and bringing about "the offer of amnesty and enlistment for the whole body at Liangshanpo, after Sung Chiang came to Liangshan," he carried out a series of conspiratorial activities.

In the matter of the political line, he first lied to Ch'ao Kai, established his own prestige and usurped and seized leadership. As soon as he became No. 1, he changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," and revised the correct line of assembly for justice into the capitulationist line of loyalty to the feudal emperor.

Organizationally, in order to win over the captured reactionary army officers, he gave them preferential treatment and important posts. He devised all ways and means to recruit Ch'ai Chin, Kuan Sheng, Lu Tsün-i, Hu-yen Cho and other "descendants of princes and gods, wealthy and influential army officers" as the hardcore so as to extend the effective influence of the capitulationists. He fabricated the myth of the 36 heavenly spirits and 72 baneful stars, and used the will of Heaven to hoodwink the masses and to justify his arrangement of important posts for these people. He also promulgated the order that "if anyone willfully disobeys such decisions, he will be punished according to military law and will not be lightly pardoned." He thus used military law to exercise strict control.

Ideologically, under the subterfuge of the so-called three volumes of divine books from the Goddess of Paradise, he publicized and extolled the reactionary ideas of "preserving loyalty and justice," "aiding the state and bringing tranquillity to the people," and "rejecting evils ways and starting on the right track." Through "making oath to Heaven," he called on all "to preserve the heart of loyalty and justice, to perform meritorious service for the country together, to carry out the wish of Heaven and to defend the land and bring tranquillity to the people."

In military affairs, guided by the thought that no seat of prefecture should be attacked and captured, he did not take the initiative to launch attacks and to expand the base, but kept to the body of water at Liangshan to wait for the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

Thus reorganized and transformed, the nature of Liangshanpo completely changed. Although Li K'uei and the three Juan brothers insisted on rebellion, they were either harshly rebuked or threatened with beheading. Wu Yung was one of the founders of the Liangshan insurgent army and was nicknamed "Star of Wisdom." Although he was unwilling to capitulate to the Sung Emperor of the Chao family, yet the revolution had been "bored through from within" and he also could do nothing. It could be seen that the capitulationists who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks to usurp and seize leadership are more ferocious than the overt reactionary ruling class.

Why did the author of Water Margin want to mold such a typical "capitulationist" as Sung Chiang? This has to be probed from the history of class struggle. Chairman Mao said, "The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the Chinese peasants forced them into numerous uprisings against landlord rule." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") In the long feudal society, hundreds of peasant uprisings, large and small, broke out. Each peasant uprising or peasant war of a larger scale

violently pounded against the feudal order, dealt a heavy blow to feudal rule, and hence pushed history forward. How to prevent peasant uprisings? This was a big problem that worried the feudal rulers of all ages every day. However, so long as there were classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there could be no way to insure prolonged peace and order.

To deal with the aggravation of class antagonisms and the outbreak of peasant wars, the methods constantly used by the ruling classes could either be "suppression" or "pacification." In general, when "state power" was still strong, the policy of suppression and extermination based on armed suppression enjoyed preponderance, and when "state power" was in a state of exhaustion, the view of pacification and buying off with fame and gain held the upper hand. Probing the strategy toward peasant uprisings was not only the business those in office of the landlord class but also a question of common concern to the whole landlord class. This was because a peasant war would bring total disaster to the whole landlord class, including those of the landlord class not in office and the bureaucrats and politicians leading a retired life in the countryside. For the sake of coping with peasant uprisings, they were so burning with anxiety that they could hardly sleep in peace.

When peasant uprisings rose like the clouds in a storm at the end of the Yüan Dynasty, it was as a representative of the interests of the whole landlord class that the author of Water Margin made every effort to publicize that it was necessary to use the frantic conspiracy of transforming all peasant armies which were forced into uprisings with the feudal ideas of loyalty and justice. By means of this typical capitulationist Sung Chiang, he vociferously publicized: There should be "loyalty and justice" when good government prevails in the empire, and there also should be "loyalty and justice" when bad government prevails in the empire. Loyalty and justice are higher than anything else. One should live and die for "loyalty and justice." One should be an "adherent to justice" even "at the expense of his life" rather than "to stay alive and lead the useless life" of a bandit.

The author of Water Margin also figured that when villainous ministers were in power, it was also difficult to guarantee that even such a person as Sung Chiang who was capable of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and had taken the road of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment would not be incriminated by false charges. Consequently, he also circumspectly designed the episodes of the drowning of Lu Tsün-i after he was poisoned, the use of poisoned wine to murder Sung Chiang and Li K'uei, the committing of suicide by Wu Yung and Hua Jung in front of Sung Chang's tomb, the Taoist emperor's excursion to Liangshan in his dream and his ordering the building of a "temple to pacify the loyal" for the purpose of publicizing the vassal mentality: "although the imperial court has let me down, my loyalty will not let down the imperial court."

Therefore, many editions of Water Margin had the words "loyalty and justice" added to the title of the book. "Loyalty and justice" constituted the "soul" given by the author to Water Margin. "Who is loyal to Western Chou? Kung-ming's /Sung Chiang's/ sense of loyalty and justice will not change." This was how the author appraised Sung Chiang. However, the main intention of the author was not just to publicize and extol in general the feudal ideas of loyalty and justice, but a vain attempt to transform all peasant insurgent armies that directed the spearhead at the landlord class.

It is crystal clear that the author of Water Margin aimed at using the novel as a specimen to guide the peasant insurgent armies in taking the road of capitulation and providing the insurgent armies with a pattern for doing things according to the will of the landlord class. However, historical development is merciless, and the outstanding peasant revolution leaders Li Tzu-ch'eng and Hung Hsiu-ch'üan did not accept this pattern. The subjective hope of the landlord class for permanent peace and order was nothing more than a hallucination in the end!

However, as a reactionary work of literature and art, the Water Margin really has hoodwinked many people, and some people have also really tried to turn back the wheel of history and use their own reactionary world outlook to transform the revolutionary ranks. For the sake of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the arch unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and vigorously whipped out the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Was this not precisely an attempt to use his revisionist pattern to reorganize and remold the Party and to sabotage the revolutionary cause of the proletariat? The person of Teng Hsiao-p'ing has given concentrated expression to the common characteristics of ancient and modern capitulationists--to usurp and seize leadership, change the correct line, practice restoration and regression, and capitulate to the reactionary class. All this has completely demonstrated that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has "thoroughly inclined toward the bourgeois side to oppose the proletariat" ("'Left-Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 188), and is an out-and-out modern Sung Chiang.

Chairman Mao points out that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." Like Sung Chiang's attempt to transform Liangshanpo, the vain attempt of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing to remold our Party according to the bourgeois outlook is a plot to restore capitalism which has failed ignominiously. We must sum up historical experience, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and firmly carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Conception of History Based on Restoration and Regression

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 20, 1976)

The conception of history based on restoration and regression advocated by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an important component of his bourgeois reactionary world outlook and an important theoretical basis for his revisionist program and line. To take Marxist historical materialism as a weapon in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary conception of history is of major significance to our persistence in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(I)

To negate that history is a developing, growing and progressing movement, to fabricate and spread the fallacy that "the present is not so good as the past" and to propagate turning back the wheel of history--this is an important feature of the conception of history based on restoration and regression advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Around summer last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing again and again publicized that the revisionist program practiced by him together with Liu Shao-ch'i and company "in the past" was "fruitful," "not bad" and "good" in every way. But he did all he could to slander the excellent situation of growing prosperity since the great cultural revolution, claiming that this "doesn't work" and that constituted a "crisis." He said that "at present it is difficult to break habits of long standing" and it was necessary to "reorganize" and "reverse" things according to conventions.

Lenin pointed out: "Dialectics requires us to take society as a moving and developing live organism" ("Who Are the 'Friends of the People' and How They Attack Social Democrats?" Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 54). Human history will never stand still at one level nor will it simply repeat past history. It is a progressing and growing movement. Especially in a socialist society like ours, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and working intellectuals persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and push forward all fields of endeavor at a pace unmatched by any historical era. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has appeared on all fronts the excellent situation with orioles singing and swallows darting. This fact itself is a resounding slap in the face for Teng Hsiao-p'ing hue and cry that "the present is not as good as the past."

The idea that "the present is not as good as the past" is a concrete expression of the idealist and metaphysical world outlook on the question of social history. Proceeding from an isolated, static and onesided viewpoint, it describes the "old" world of the reactionary ruling classes as the most sacred and the most beautiful and hence demonstrates that reform and progress

are "sinful" while restoration and regression are "justified." In advocating the idea that "the present is not as good as the past," Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually uses this viewpoint to negate the necessity of social revolution, so that he could "validly" carry out on a large scale activities to reverse verdicts and practice restoration, and use the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line to "rectify" everything, and thus not only to rectify away the fruitful results of the socialist revolution and especially the fruits of the great cultural revolution but also to rectify away the fruits of the democratic revolution and pull back the socialist new China to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China.

After each major revolutionary movement in history, some representatives of the reactionary class that went against the tide of history invariably leaped forth and used the slander that "the present is not as good as the past" to attack the revolution and advocate restoration, and to oppose progress and extol regression. Confucius attacked the Era of Spring and Autumn Annals marked by great social changes as a period "with bad government prevailing in the empire," and obstinately pushed a reactionary political line for "subduing oneself and returning to propriety." Mencius described the Period of Warring States marked by the supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system as the dark age with "people feeding on one another," and made every effort to publicize and extol the "back-to-the-ancients" mentality with "everything guided by old rules." Tung Chung-shu built the historical concept of "worshipping Heaven and following the ancient people" on the metaphysical basis of "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not," so as to give it a touch of "theoretical" color, and consequently "it was for long supported by the decadent feudal ruling classes" ("On Contradiction"). The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and its political representatives also copied such "old tunes." From the rabid attacks launched by the bourgeois rightists against the Party in 1957, through Liu Shao-ch'i's collaboration with Teng Hsiao-p'ing in suppressing the educational revolutionary movement in 1958 and practicing "san-tzu-i-pao" in the countryside, to the line of restoration and regression based on "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" pushed by Lin Piao, all of them blustered that "the present is not as good as the past." With Teng Hsiao-p'ing harping on this old tune today, this has further exposed his stubborn adherence to the bourgeois reactionary stand in turning back the wheel of history.

(II)

Another salient feature of the conception of history based on restoration and regression advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the conjecture of the so-called "law" governing that inevitable "restoration" or "development" of new things into decadent things to negate the objective law governing the supersession of the old by the new.

Marxism holds that the development and change of social history are expressed by the constant supersession of the old by the new, the constant defeat of decadent things by new things, the constant supersession of the old social system by the new social system and the constant defeat of the decadent reactionary forces by the new revolutionary forces. "It is always so in the world, the new displacing the old, the old being superseded by the new, the old being eliminated to make way for the new, and the new

emerging out of the old." ("On Contradiction") Therefore, Marxists always warmly praise the great revolutionary role of new things in pushing history forward.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing all along maliciously vilified the replacement of old things by new things as "exceeding the limits," "overdone" and "ultra-Left." As early as after the switch-over to people's communes, he attacked the emergence of this new thing as "a violation of the objective law," and openly cried that "a firm stand cannot be maintained without a backdown" and that "it is necessary to restore a system similar to that before 1953," in an endeavor to disguise his aspiration and behavior for restoration and regression as the "objective law" of historical development. At the time of criticizing the reactionary film The Life of Wu Hsün, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the view of many writers, history develops not by the replacement of the old by the new, but by the exertion of every effort to preserve the old from extinction." This is also a criticism that hits the mortal wound of the conception of history based on restoration and regression advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he still clung to the conception of history based on restoration and regression but he subtly changed the stark naked call for "restoration" into the so-called "new call" for "development." For the barefoot doctors, he designed the steps of "development" from the "low grade" to the "high grade," from "going barefoot" to "putting on straw sandals," "cloth shoes" and "leather shoes." Here Teng Hsiao-p'ing not only obliterated the difference in quality between the new-type medical and health teams welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and those old medical workers who served only a minority of urban overlords, and disavowed that the replacement of the old by the new was a leap in quality, but also described the quality of old things as a "higher" state of new things and pictured the development of new things as "restoration" in the direction of old things. To tell the truth, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "development" means making new things put on revisionist shoes, go back to capitalism, and become old things again through "peaceful evolution." This is a "sweetener" to the compulsory means of strangulation habitually adopted by the chieftains of the revisionist line toward new things. Of course, this can be but their fond dream. "The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." ("On Contradiction") Socialist new things are the tender buds of communism which partake of new quality superior to the old things and represent a new stage of development in the progress of history. No matter how tortuous the road ahead is "with the support of proletarian state power, the tender buds of communism will not die young but will grow sturdily and develop to become full communism." ("A Great Beginning," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 19)

(III)

To adhere to the materialist dialectical viewpoint that "development stands for the 'struggle' of opposites" ("On Dialectics," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 712) or advocate "conciliation" of social contradictions--this is a fundamental difference between two conceptions of history. Teng

Hsiao-p'ing openly negates the proposition that socialist "society takes contradiction as its driving force" and opposes the law of unity of opposites. This is another salient feature of the conception of history based on restoration and regression advocated by him.

The law of unity of opposites tells us that in whatever society, the fundamental contradiction is the contradiction between the relations of production and productive forces and the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base. In class society, such contradictions find concentrated expression in class contradictions and class struggle. In different historical periods, these social contradictions, though different in nature, always push history forward on the one hand, and hamper historical progress on the other. These contradictions must be solved by means of struggle. "There is no progress without struggle." This is the dialectics of the development of history.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing negates the viewpoint that socialist "society takes contradiction as its driving force." Like Confucius' "peace is prized," what old opportunist Proudhon called "theory of conciliation" of two opposing forces, old revisionist Bukharin's "withering away and surmounting of contradictions," Liu Shao-ch'i's "call for conciliation" and Lin Piao's statement that "when two sides fight each other, they are enemies; when two sides make peace with each other, they are friends," this is reactionary metaphysics in a philosophical sense, a theory of class conciliation politically and a fallacy for restoration and regression opposed to social development.

The principal contradiction in the socialist period of our country is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants want revolution and progress, but the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as its general representative and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists practice restoration and regression. The contradiction between the two is actually a tit-for-tat and life-or-death one which can only be solved through struggle. Only by constantly waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party can we make progress. In attacking us of making a "mess" of everything by grasping class struggle, Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually wants to make the proletariat abandon its class struggle against the bourgeoisie so as to give the bourgeoisie a free hand in practicing restoration and regression and transform the bourgeoisie once again from the status of the ruled today to become the ruler.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing had his deep class roots in stubbornly adhering to and making every effort to publicize conception of history based on restoration and regression. He has never been a Marxist but is a bourgeois democrat. In the period of socialism, he represents the bourgeoisie and wants to protect the interests of the revisionist "high officials." Through exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the proletariat wants to gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again in the course of transition to communism. This is no different from the drowning of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by him. Therefore, they are bound to put up frenzied resistance. Their perverted action politically is

reflected in philosophy by their conception of history based on restoration and regression. And their vigorously peddling the reactionary conception of history is precisely for creating a "theoretical basis" for their evil course of action in turning back the wheel of history.

The development of human history is guided by objective law independent of man's will. "The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history." (Chairman Mao's "On the Chungking Negoations") All reactionaries publicize and extol the conception of history based on restoration and regression, and dream of reversing the trend of historical progress. But their perveted action can at most create temporary twists and turns in the course of historical development and will at last be submerged by the onrushing revolutionary tide. The collapse of Teng Hsiao-p'ing once again shows that the proletariat is bound to triumph over the bourgeoisie, Marxism is bound to triumph over revisionism, socialism is bound to triumph over capitalism, and communism will in the end be realized in the whole world. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, let us constantly expose the reactionaries and erroneous ideas of metaphysics, propagate the inherent dialectics in things and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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Northeast China Provincial Institute Criticizes Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Revisionist Line in Scientific Research Work

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 7, 1976)

workers and the staff of the liaoning provincial coal research institute are pressing ahead with revolution and scientific research in the course of criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line ideologically and politically under the leadership of the institute party committee.

they are conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instructions, and have penetratingly criticized the "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" (an "outline report" for short) which was concocted on the instructions of teng hsiao-ping.

workers, cadres and scientists in the coal research institute have written more than 300 articles in the past few months to criticize teng hsiao-ping and used broadcasts, poetry, theatrical items and other forms to help deepen the criticism.

the "outline report" launched vicious attacks on the great proletarian cultural revolution. workers and staff members of the institute enumerated a host of facts to refute his absurd views. taking class struggle as the key link, workers, they have fought the bourgeoisie in the party and the revisionist line under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line since the start of the cultural revolution and have achieved great successes in scientific research. since the institute revolutionary committee was set up in 1970, all the scientists have gone to do experiments with workers and cadres in over 200 factories and mines in 16 provinces, cities and autonomous regions, and have completed 159 projects. almost half of the 55 major items filled in technological gaps in the coal industry, and 15 are up to advanced world standards. the number of scientific research items applied to the production in the past six years is more than the total for the 14 years preceding the cultural revolution. around 20 major research items were completed in 1975 alone. in the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping which started early this year, two-thirds of the scientists have gone to do scientific research with the workers and cadres at the grassroots units and have finished quite a number of projects.

workers, cadres and scientists of the institute say that in trying to distort the progress made in scientific research during the cultural

revolution, teng hsiao-ping aimed at restoring capitalism in the field of science and technology.

in the "outline report" teng hsiao-ping opposed party leadership over scientific and technical work, opposed working class hegemony over this field and clamoured that "authorities of the first rank should become institute directors". the workers, cadres and scientists of the institute pointed out that teng hsiao-ping again struck up the reactionary tune that "laymen cannot lead experts" in an attempt to restore the dominance of bourgeois intellectuals. under liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, an "academic commission" comprising a few bourgeois "academic authorities" and intellectuals controlled science and technology and placed the party committee in a subordinate position to ensure leadership by "experts". as a result, the bourgeoisie exercised its dictatorship over the proletariat and scientific and technical undertakings were seriously hampered. during the cultural revolution, workers, cadres and scientists criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and seized back power from the bourgeoisie. the entry into the institute of the workers' propaganda team helped put an end to domination by bourgeois intellectuals, strengthened party leadership and the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. under the unified leadership of the party committee and by relying on the working class, the workers' propaganda team has made sustained efforts to unite, educate and remould intellectuals and energetically fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots levels so that the work of the institute has become more vigorous.

the "outline report" opposed intellectuals integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and attempted to poison the relations between the party and the intellectuals. teng hsiao-ping uttered such nonsense as "becoming specialists without a socialist consciousness is of benefit to the people's republic of china." workers, cadres and scientists have sharply criticized teng hsiao-ping's reactionary fallacies in the light of the deep-going changes among the intellectuals since the beginning of the cultural revolution. many scientists and technicians reviewed their experience and changed ideas.

poisoned by the revisionist line before the cultural revolution, engineer hsing chao-fang, a communist, eagerly conducted scientific research in isolation from the workers and peasants and not related to reality and labour. he came from the workers and peasants but had forgotten them. he was

seeking personal fame and his career. going his own way for a dozen years, he wrote quite a number of theses but made negligible contributions to the country.

during the cultural revolution, he has integrated himself with the workers and peasants and his ideas and feelings have changed greatly through participation in productive labour and doing scientific research of practical significance. in order to reduce the labour intensity of tunneling work in coal mines and ensure the safety of the miners, he proposed as a topic for experiments "millisecond explosion in gas-logged coal seams". he went to danger zones and succeeded in devising this new technique with the collaboration of the workers in the course of several thousand experiments. thus, seeking neither personal fame nor wealth, he made a significant contribution to china's coal industry. tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, he has become an outstanding worker in the field of science and technology in liaoning province.

since the start of the cultural revolution, educated by the party, revolutionary intellectuals in this institute have integrated themselves with the workers and peasants. old scientists have been rejuvenated, young scientists show greater vigour and vitality and more than 20 have been admitted into the chinese communist party.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

"Working Class Leadership Over Schools Is Splendid!" Says Chinese School Pupil

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 8, 1976)

"the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team has helped me know something about marxism-leninism. working class leadership over schools is splendid," said a chinese primary school pupil in a speech at a recent meeting sponsored by liaoning province to mark the eighth anniversary of the taking over of the leadership of schools by such teams.

this pupil is mao ying, a 15-year-old girl of the sixth grade of the wanghai primary school in luta city. last year, during a mathematics examination, she wrote an essay with original views, entitled "a few points on how to apply the law of the unity of opposites to explain mathematical problems". she applied the principles that plus and minus in mathematics form a unity of opposites, that it is necessary to grasp the principal contradiction, and that under a given condition contradictions transform themselves into each other. in this way she helped solve a number of calculation problems for the talien clothing factory, the miaoling production brigade and the school's small factory, where she often went to do a stint of manual labour. as a result, these units have been able to improve their work.

her examination paper was later published in newspapers and won favourable comment. people say that hers is a good example showing the victory of the proletarian revolution in education, that her paper is a declaration of war against the revisionist line in education.

mao ying's success should be attributed to the help of the workers' propaganda team carrying out chairman mao's educational line. in 1968, under the party's leadership, a propaganda team formed by three workers of the talien general oil and grease plant came to the wanghai primary school. they were attacked by bourgeois intellectuals who spread such fallacies as "workers are laymen" and "workers can occupy only the auditorium, not the classrooms", etc. but the propaganda team stood its ground and firmly followed chairman mao's teaching "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology." it gave first place to leading pupils in the study of works by marx, engels,

lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, so that they knew some marxism-leninism and were conscious of the need for combating and preventing revisionism.

mao ying recalled how the workers' propaganda team had helped her mature. in the spring of 1974, she spoke at a meeting to criticize lin piao for following confucius' "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" in an attempt to restore capitalism. but the listeners commented that she did not criticize to the point. she was quite upset. the team members advised her: "to fight battles, it is necessary to have rifles and artillery. to criticize revisionism, it is essential for little red guards to arm themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought." they took her and other pupils to the talien gas company to learn from a veteran worker named wang. with marxist-leninist viewpoint, wang criticized the reactionary essence of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" in association with his own miserable experience in the old society. his criticism was sharp, had theoretical basis, and every sentence hit home. receiving great education from this, she knew it was important to study marxism-leninism. after returning to school, she and a dozen classmates formed a group to study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao in their off hours.

mao ying often squeezed time to study revolutionary theory at home. whenever she met some words and sentences she could not understand, she looked them up in a dictionary or discussed them with her schoolmates or asked workers, teachers and her father to explain to her. after several years' efforts, she read through the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and some works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, including "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "critique of the gotha programme", "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", and "a great beginning". she wrote study notes running to more than 300,000 words. the example of her group encouraged the whole school to follow suit. helped by the workers, 836 students in the school formed 173 groups to study marxist-leninist works.

with an initial understanding of marxism-leninism, mao ying and her schoolmates have broken with the old idea that "primary school pupils only learn to read and write". they follow the workers' guidance and act in accordance with lenin's teaching "while they are attending school, they must learn to become participants in the struggle for emancipation from the exploiters."

since the publication of chairman mao's instruction on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and on restricting bourgeois right, mao ying, helped by the workers and teachers, has made a good study of related marxist-leninist theses. she understood that bourgeois right is part of declining capitalism and the soil engendering new bourgeoisie. she and her schoolmates went to make investigations in a dozen factories, production teams and stores and asked people working there to talk about the manifestations of bourgeois right and how to restrict it. thus they enhanced their awareness and obtained a wealth of first-hand material. helped by the workers and combining the material from investigations with what she had learned from theory, mao ying gave a vivid speech on how to restrict bourgeois right to all the teachers and students of the school.

early last year, influenced by teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, wanghai primary school again made pupils take close-book examinations, namely, forbidding them to consult books and have discussions during examinations. fallacies again ran rampant in the educational circles. the workers' propaganda team sensed that something is up. it warned the teachers and students of the school against any attempt to restore the revisionist line on education. emulating the example of the workers, mao ying and her schoolmates firmly opposed the close-book examination and put up big-character posters to criticize the old examination system.

mao ying has cooperated with the workers in helping those schoolmates who lagged behind. some of the schoolmates have now been admitted into the communist youth league of china, and some others have become activists in the study of marxist-leninist works.

mao ying is throwing herself into the deepening criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

MUSIC

Music Teachers and Students Cooperate with Minority Musicians in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 7, 1976)

a recent concert held in kunming, capital of yunnan province, southwest china, showed the result of open-door education by the conservatory of music of the central "may 7" university of arts. it was given jointly by teachers and students of the conservatory and local professional and amateur worker-peasant-soldier musicians.

the concert won warm applause from the audience. the programme covered selections from the piano concerto "the yellow river", the violin solo "the red detachment of women" and 30 songs composed by amateur worker-peasant-soldier musicians.

chinese schools usually send their teachers and students to factories and rural areas for some time every year to work and study among workers and peasants. such open-door schooling helps prevent education from being divorced from proletarian politics, production and the masses of workers and peasants. it enables the intellectuals to establish regular contacts with workers and peasants, to be re-educated by them and to absorb nourishment from the life and struggles of the masses so that they can remould their world outlook and serve the people better. this is an important measure adopted in the current revolution in education.

teachers and students of the conservatory of music have been in yunnan province for two months. they have helped more than 1,000 professional and amateur pianists and violinists improve their skill, composed some 200 songs and exchanged experience with musicians of some prefectural and county theatrical troupes. they have visited people's communes, factories, mines and army units in different parts of the province to undergo re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the teachers and the workers, peasants and soldiers being coached by them learn from and help one another. li hung-pei, a peasant of yi nationality in a commune on kunming's outskirts, can sing many songs, but he knew nothing about music composition until a teacher from the conservatory helped him compose three songs, including "battle drum in criticizing teng hsiao-ping shakes the mountain village".

li cha-yueh is a well-known reed piper of lahu nationality. his grand father played reed pipe to air the lahu people's grievances against the old society. his father played this instrument to welcome fighters of the chinese people's liberation army who liberated the lahu people. he himself, as a reed piper, had the happy opportunity to meet chairman mao. basing on his personal experience, he wrote the "song of reed pipe", and set it to music with the help of teachers of the conservatory of music and a school graduate of shanghai who had settled in the area. with its powerful rhythm and passionate lyrics the song expresses the lahu people's boundless love for the party and chairman mao.

with the help of teachers and students of the conservatory of music, a contingent of amateur composers has sprung up from among the workers, peasants and soldiers of 12 nationalities, including chingpo, nahsi, pumi, hani and taipai nationalities. li yu-sheng is the first composer of pumi nationality. among the songs he composed is "the hearts of chairman mao and pumi people beat in unison". ho kuan-ching, a girl of nahsi nationality, cooperated with a student of the same nationality in composing the duet of male and female voices, "everybody hails the cultural revolution as splendid". the songs composed by workers, peasants and soldiers are brimming with political fervour and have a rich flavour of life and a distinctive national style.

DESERT CONTROL

Peasants in Northwest China Fight to Conquer Desert

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Sept. 7, 1976)

the train that speeds along the paotow-lanchow railway is china's first rail line to cross a desert region. as it passes through chungwei county, a place formerly ravaged by sandstorms, the train runs between stands of luxuriant trees and seems to be threading its way through a long green corridor.

when the railway opened to traffic 19 years ago, the people of chungwei county tackled the job of preventing the encroachment of shifting sands onto the railway lines. they set up afforestation stations and desert research centres together with scientific workers and railwaymen. thanks to their efforts, rapid progress has been made in the study of the movement of sand dunes, the moisture content of the sand, and the cultivation of plants in desert conditions.

since the start of the proletarian cultural revolution, a sand control campaign has been carried out in chungwei county. this has involved the building of electric pumping projects and the installation of underground pipelines to lead water upward 120 metres from the yellow river to irrigate the broad belts of poplars, willows and fruit trees that line the railway embankments. the peasants have also used grids made of wheat straw as another means to fix the shifting sand dunes and keep them from covering the railway. now, trains weave their way through the deserts smoothly, regularly and safely.

ninety per cent of the land of chungwei county, which is situated on the southern fringe of the tengri desert was sand dunes or arid hills. for six or seven months every year, sandstorms swept the county, which has an annual precipitation of barely 150 mm against a yearly evaporation dozens of times greater. the weather there is extremely fickle with sharp temperature difference between day and night. a 100-kilometre-long sand front with many wind funnels on the northern edge of the town brought raging sandstorms southward to devour farmland and villages alike.

the reactionary rulers of old china did nothing about the sandstorms except to pray to "god" for "divine intervention" and advise others to do

the same. the kuomintang reactionaries once built a "dragon temple" for that express purpose. yet instead of encouraging "divine intervention" against the drifting sand, the temple itself was buried by it. historical records show that the tengri desert made inroads into villages and farmland from north to south at the rate of 140 metres a year. in the 200 years before liberation, the desert had advanced 29 kilometres southward, swallowing up 2,866 hectares of farmland.

after liberation, especially since the proletarian cultural revolution, under the leadership of the party, the people of hui and han nationalities of chungwei county have deepened the campaign to learn from tachai in agriculture and criticized revisionism and the doctrine of "heavenly mandate" preached by confucius and mencius. this has greatly fired their enthusiasm for building socialism. every winter and spring, thousands of commune members participate in desert control work in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they have dug canals, built pumping projects, levelled sand dunes and filled pits to reclaim land from the desert and bring the shifting dunes under control.

today, when a traveller mounts the ancient great wall west of chungwei county and looks southward, he sees a broad windbreak like a green rampart extending across the huge tengri desert. this great green wall is even more magnificent than the ancient one of stone.

in niuchiatan, a former sandy waste west of the chungwei town, many new residential quarters have sprung up. since the start of the cultural revolution, the town's people have planted 43,000 trees including 10,000 fruit trees. the place has now become one of the major fruit producers of the chungwei county.

in addition to the establishment of forest farms, orchards and sapling nurseries in all the communes, the county has created 2,666 hectares of farmland out of sandy waste. this they did by building a 150-kilometre-long canal and 30 electric pumping stations. the county's total grain output last year was several times that of previous year, the per hectare yield surpassing 3 tons, the target set by the national programme for agricultural development. in some communes, the per hectare yield has been as high as 6 tons. the county now also gathers a large amount of fruit annually.

"NADAM" FESTIVAL

Traditional Inner Mongolian "Nadam" Festival

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 7, 1976)

herdsmen of sunid right banner in inner mongolia, north china, held their traditional "nadam" festival (recreational and sports at the fair of interchanging commodities) and celebrated a good livestock year and their great victory in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

dotted with vari-coloured flowers, the inner mongolian grasslands was like a huge green carpet spread over a vast land where strong horses and sturdy cattle and sheep are raised. 70,000 multi-national people of mongolian, manchu, hui, tahur, evenki, korean and other minority nationalities were joined by han nationality neighbours in converging on the fair on horseback and in carts. mongolian yurts and tents were pitched amid fluttering bunting. gaily-clad herdsmen crowded the tent-stalls where silk from hunan province, wrist watches and sewing machines made in shanghai and traditional consumer goods for minority people from huhehot were on sale. they exchanged experience in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and acclaimed the great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

under the leadership of the chinese communist party, mongolian working people have turned the centuries-old "nadam" fairs into festive gatherings at which they exchange experience in class struggle and production and celebrate good livestock harvests.

this year's "nadam" fair reflects excellent situation created by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and today's deep-going struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping. since the start of the cultural revolution ten years ago, people of various nationalities in the banner have more conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. taking class struggle as the key link they are carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's national policy, they have moved from success to success in the socialist revolution and construction in the banner. people have had good results in animal husbandry for 13 years running, although the weather was very bad this year. by the end of last june, the head of livestock had reached 840,000, which was 6 times the early post-liberation figure.

during the festival, the multi-national holiday makers filled with revolutionary pride gave poetry recitals, put up mass revolutionary criticism bulletins, a photo exhibition and held other cultural activities. leading cadres of the party and government organs at the regional, league (prefecture) and the banner (county) level went to the masses to study and criticize teng hsiao-ping. some of the communes jointly held poetry recitals. deputy secretary of the banner party committee, sugjima, recited some poems he had written.

horse racing was one of the biggest attractions. the horsemanship of hundreds young riders, the shooting skill on horseback of militia and the mongolian style wrestling all won great applause from huge crowds. the riders moved swiftly around the 30-kilometre-long race course in colourful national costumes; militia men and women on horseback made every shot tell.

the inner mongolian opera troupe and the acrobatic company and the ulanmuchi caravan troupes directly under the autonomous region as well as others performed at the fair. "the azalea mountain" presented in mongolian opera form, based on model revolutionary peking opera of the same name was warmly applauded. in addition, the inner mongolian film dubbing studio showed some feature films they had dubbed. these included "spring shoots", "pine ridge", "bright sunny skies", "spring in the desert", "fiery years" and "from victory to victory". the mongolian artists also presented mongolian style stories with revolutionary content.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Australia Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 7, 1976)

chou chiu-yeh, the new chinese ambassador to australia, presented his credentials to australian governor general sir john kerr here today.

the governor-general and the ambassador had a friendly talk afterwards.

j. r. rowland, acting secretary of the australian foreign affairs department, was present on the occasion.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on august 26.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary Leaves Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, left here for mexico via tokyo today.

he was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry shen ping.

present were ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china pich cheang, mexican ambassador omar martinez legorreta, and japanese ambassador heishiro ogawa.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Gymnastics Team Gives Premiere in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 7, 1976)

the chinese gymnastics team led by chin wen-kuei gave a premiere together with the italian gymnastics team at the rome gymnasium yesterday evening and won warm welcome from two thousand spectators.

present were minister of tourism and entertainment of italy dario antoniozzi, president of the italian national olympic committee giulio onesti, the vice-president and the secretary general of the italian gymnastics federation and other officials. chinese ambassador to italy han ke-hua and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also saw the performance.

the men and women gymnasts of the two countries performed free exercise, pommelled horse, vaulting horse, flying rings, parallel bars and horizontal bar. the skilful performance and fine sportsmanship of the italian and chinese gymnasts won warm acclaim from the spectators.

after the performance, minister dario antoniozzi and ambassador han ke-hua respectively presented cups and souvenirs to the gymnasts of the two countries.

yesterday afternoon, giulio onesti received the chinese team's leader chin wen-kuei and deputy leader mo kuo-fen. the chinese ambassador was present.

the chinese gymnastics team arrived in italy on september 4 after concluding its visit to greece.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Volleyball Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1976)

the yokohama senior middle school volleyball friendship delegation from japan led by riichiro matsumiya, vice-mayor of yokohama, with tuneo urakawa as deputy leader, left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of organizations concerned and local coaches and players. while in china, the japanese friends also toured sian and peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference here this morning denouncing the pak jung hi clique's atrocities in persecuting south korean patriots.

the korean ambassador strongly condemned the south korean pak jung hi puppet clique's crimes in illegally sentencing the well-known south korean personage kim dae jung and seventeen other people.

ambassador hyun jun keuk pointed out: kim dae jung and other south korean democratic personages waged a just struggle against the pak jung hi clique's fascist rule and for democracy and the independence, peace and reunification of the fatherland. their struggle has won full support from the korean people and profound sympathy from the people of various countries.

the korean ambassador said: by resorting to fascist persecution of the south korean patriots the pak jung hi clique aims to strangle the south korean people's patriotic and democratic movement and tide over the crisis of its rule so as to further serve the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

the korean ambassador appealed to the public opinion of various countries to strongly condemn the south korean puppet clique for its persecution of kim dae jung and other patriotic and democratic personages. he called for active support to the korean people's just struggle for the release of the south korean democratic personages and patriots, the withdrawal of u.s. imperialist troops from south korea and the realization of the independence, peace and reunification of korea.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Korean People
Are Advancing Victoriously

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "the korean people are advancing victoriously". full text of the editorial reads:

today is the 28th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. on this brilliant occasion, the chinese people, full of revolutionary friendship, extend to the fraternal korean people the warmest congratulations and highest regards.

carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition, the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and the korean workers' party, have engaged in a protracted and arduous struggle for national liberation. the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea is a great achievement of the prolonged struggle of the korean people and it has opened a new epoch in the history of korea. soon after the founding of the republic, the u.s. imperialists fragrantly unleashed a war of aggression against korea. the heroic korean people fought dauntlessly and relentlessly, and defeated the armed aggression of u.s. imperialism, thus defending the fruits of victory of the people's revolution and writing a brilliant chapter for the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world people. after the victory of the war for the liberation of the fatherland, the korean people have implemented comrade kim il sung's revolutionary line, persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the road of socialism, and have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction by vigorously carrying out the chollima movement through self-reliance and hard struggle. the korean people are now faithfully following the teachings of president kim il sung, enthusiastically responding to the fighting call of the 11th plenary session of the 5th national congress of the workers' party, and energetically carrying out "the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" with high political zeal and dynamic revolutionary vigor. great achievements have thus been made on the industrial and agricultural fronts.

today, the democratic people's republic of korea, a strong bulwark of socialism, stands rock-firm in the eastern part of the world. it has played an ever greater role in international affairs and enjoyed very high prestige in the world. at the recent 5th summit conference of non-aligned countries, the

democratic people's republic of korea firmly opposed [illegible] imperialism and old and neo-colonialism, actively supported the just struggle of the people of various countries and greatly enhanced the unity with the people of the non-aligned and third world countries, making important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

the chinese people rejoice over the great achievements of the korean people in all fields, and heartily wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater victories on the road to socialism.

an early realization of the reunification of the fatherland constitutes the strong national desire of the entire korean people. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has made over the years unremitting efforts for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme of preventing a national split and reunifying the country put forth by president kim il sung have shown the correct way to the reunification of korea and are firmly supported by the entire korean people. the resolution on korea adopted at the fifth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries resolutely supports the korean people's struggle for realizing independent and peaceful reunification of the country. it once again proves that korean people's just cause has won wide sympathy and support of the people throughout the world. however, the pak jung hi clique with the support and connivance of u.s. imperialism, have obstinately pursued a national split policy of "two koreas", frenziedly trampled underfoot the joint statement of the north and south, introduced large quantities of new type of weapons including nuclear weapons and frequently conducted military manoeuvres to intensify the white terror against the south korean people. facts show that u.s. aggression and intervention is the greatest obstacle to realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the u.s. government must dissolve the "u.n. command" and withdraw all its troops from south korea in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly. the reunification of korea should be realized by the korean people themselves on the basis of the three principles and without any outside interference.

the chinese government and people have firmly supported the korean people's just struggle against u.s. aggression and intervention and for independent and peaceful reunification. we are fully convinced that under the wise leadership of president kim il

sung and the workers' party of korea, the korean people's cause of reunifying the fatherland will surely win and the three-thousand-li beautiful land will surely be reunified.

china and korea are fraternal neighbouring countries. the people of the two countries are intimate comrades-in-arms. they shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the common enemy and encouraged and supported each other in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples is established on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and no force can destroy them. the chinese people, following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, will fight in unity and advance successfully together with the korean people.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves Mauritius for Madagascar

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

the shantung women's basketball team of china left port louis yesterday for madagascar after a nine-day friendly visit to mauritius, according to a report from that city.

during its stay in mauritius, the team was accorded a warm and friendly reception by both the government and people of the country. minister of youth and sports basant rai and secretary general of the mauritius sports association ram ruhee received leaders of the team on separate occasions. the basketball commission under the association gave a cocktail party in honour of the team.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse also gave a reception for the visit of the women's basketball team.

the chinese team played two friendly matches with the mauritian women's basketball team and a demonstration match during its visit in the country.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

a military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china led by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, left here for mexico by air today.

the delegation is to attend the celebrations of the mexican independence day and the inauguration of a military academy and pay a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of mexican secretary of defence hermenegildo cuenca diaz.

members of the delegation are sun po, deputy commandant of the chinese p.l.a. military and political academy; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and military attache of the chinese embassy in mexico chang wu-tang who is already there.

it was seen off at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tao han-chang, deputy commandant of the military and political academy; yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and chen teh-ho, deputy department director of the chinese foreign ministry.

present also were mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta and military attache major manuel andres aguirre of the mexican embassy here.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Song, Dance Ensemble Concludes Visit to Mozambique

(NCNA-English Maputo, Sept. 7, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of china left here for kenya yesterday evening after a 12-day friendly visit to mozambique.

the chinese ensemble is led by its head wang tzu-cheng and deputy heads chang chun and tsao teh-yun.

seeing the chinese ensemble off at the airport were officials from the mozambican education and culture ministry, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to mozambique song gi tae, chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung and others.

on the evening of september 5, the chinese ensemble gave its farewell performance in the capital's indoor stadium before some 4,000 spectators.

speaking at the closing ceremony, head of the ensemble wang tzu-cheng thanked the mozambican people for their warm and friendly reception accorded to the ensemble.

in reply, director of the cultural bureau of mozambique gabriel simbine praised the chinese ensemble for its contributions to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the mozambican and chinese peoples. he asked the ensemble to convey the greetings of the mozambican people to the fraternal chinese people.

durning its stay here, the chinese ensemble gave 10 performances to some 20,000 people. it visited beira from august 30 to september 2 and performed twice there.

the mozambican people praised the repertoire of the ensemble as demonstrating the new mental outlook and the fine tradition of national art of the chinese people. director gabriel simbine said that an extensive discussion of the dance drama "love between the army and people" would be held at the grassroot organizations of the army and people of his country.

on the evening of september 2, vice-minister of the ministry of foreign affairs armando panguene gave a reception in honour of the chinese ensemble. on the afternoon of september 4 ambassador lin chung also gave a reception for the visit of the chinese ensemble.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Awakening of South African (Azanian) People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

the past few months saw a mounting struggle against racist atrocities pounding away at the racist vorster regime in south africa (azania), shaking the regime's desperate dark rule and setting the whole country astir with revolutionary fervor.

this struggle has enabled the south african people to expand and develop their strength and close their ranks, and greatly hardened their will to persevere in a protracted indomitable struggle for complete national liberation.

the upsurge of the anti-atrocities struggle is a natural result of the ruthless racist rule of the reactionary south african authorities. the white racists have mercilessly plundered the azanian people for a long time. since the establishment of the "union of south africa" in 1910, especially since the coming to power of vorster, some one hundred acts and regulations of racist discrimination have been formulated. like a spectre, these acts and regulations have haunted the broad masses of africans in political, economic, cultural and other fields of social life, plunging them into an abyss of suffering and reducing them to slaves deprived of all rights and freedom. under the notorious "racial segregation acts", more than 16 million africans -- masters of the land of south africa -- have been herded to the poor and scattered "reserves" which occupy only 13 per cent of the total area. as a result, less than four million whites possess more than 70 per cent of the country's land including all fertile land and all cities and industrial centres. the african people's freedom of movement is also restricted by the "pass law". this fascist law stipulates that every african must bring along with him a dozen certificates including an identity card and a residence permit, and that he will be arrested and sentenced to prison terms when any of the certificates is found missing. during the prison terms, he will be hired out to mine or farm owners and work as their slaves.... the racist rule has brought untold sufferings to the african people. in a recent struggle against the racist atrocities, a placard read: "we were born free but we go in fetters everywhere excl." the barbarous racist system has long been intolerable to the broad

masses of the azanian people. from their bitter experience, they have come to see clearly that the root cause of their sufferings lies in the racist system without the elimination of which they will have no freedom. therefore, they have risen in the struggle to smash the racist fetters so as to take their own destiny in their own hands.

in mid-june, fused by the protest against the use of afrikaans in african schools, a mammoth struggle of the black people against racist atrocities "erupted like an active volcano". the irrepressible flames of wrath were directed towards the racist vorster regime. panic-stricken, the reactionary south african regime sent fully armed troops and policemen to cruelly repress the blacks. however, the repression brought on fiercer resistance. the righteously indignant african masses immediately went into action and pitched into a fiercer struggle. this struggle against racist atrocities quickly spread from one african settlement to three out of the four provinces of south africa, involving at first several thousand students and later hundreds of thousands of students, workers and people of other walks of life. this struggle is unprecedented in terms of duration, geographical area and mass participation. it developed in a deep-going way and grew in force as a result of the participation of workers and their close cooperation and solidarity with the students and youth. more than 100,000 african workers in soweto held a three-day strike, paralyzing all activities in the factories and government organs in johannesburg, the biggest city in south africa.

the struggle of the azanian people has become the focus of world attention and their new awakening and militant solidarity have won praises from revolutionary people the world over. representatives of algeria, pakistan, yugoslavia and other countries pointed out at the u.n. security council that the growing number of people in south africa who persist in the struggle, showed that a revolutionary situation is developing there and that nothing would be able to stop the south african people from rising in struggle.

an african newspaper pointed out, "the developments of the situation testify to the clear political consciousness of the black population in south africa". the struggle against racist atrocities, said another paper, "is a signal of warning that apartheid as a policy can no longer survive uninterruptedly".

in the course of their struggle the south african people have come to see clearly that it is a sinister scheme of the enemy to make "africans fight africans" -- to sow dissension among them, sabotage their unity and divert their struggle from its proper orientation.

but the enemy has served as a teacher by negative example. the headquarters of the african national congress of south africa in a recent statement pointed out that the south african people's revolutionary ranks have been mobilized and become a more determined army in this struggle. chairman mao tsetung has pointed out, "in order to attack the forces of the counter-revolution, what the revolutionary forces need today is to organize millions upon millions of the masses and move a mighty revolutionary army into action." (from "on tactics against japanese imperialism") what the south african people need today is to unceasingly accumulate and increase their revolutionary strength and form a revolutionary army for national liberation so as to fight against the racist rule. facts show that as long as the south african workers, students and people of all strata and nationalities rise in unity against the enemy, they will be able to bring about new successes in the cause of liberation.

the reactionary nature of the racist vorster and his like will never change, nor will they quit the stage of history of their own accord. the justice minister of the south african authorities made an outcry recently that "there would be no abandonment of the apartheid policy" and that "the position of the white man is not negotiable." this once again proves that majority rule in south africa can be attained neither through "negotiations" nor through the "concession" or "bestowal" of the reactionary vorster regime. the only way to deal with the regime is to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. victory stems only from the barrel of guns -- this is a historical experience learned by the south african people at the cost of their blood.

it must be pointed out that the azanian people have become increasingly aware that grave threats posed by the two superpowers are in store for them on the road of national liberation. one of the superpowers is resorting to all kinds of tricks to maintain the racist rule in south africa so as to preserve its vested interests in southern africa. the other superpower, being more cunning, is expanding its spheres of influence on the pretext of "opposing racism". the azanian people are determined to overcome the obstruction and sabotage of the superpowers and carry through to the end their struggle for liberation by relying on their own forces and earning the support of the people in africa and the rest of the world. a leader of the pan-africanist congress of azania points out that no country was ever liberated by external forces. the azanian people have the will and capability to free themselves, he declares.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hypocrisy Accentuated -- Commentary on Soviet Behavior at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 6, 1976)

-- soviet social-imperialism was revealed in all its ugliness at the current fifth session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea.

trying hard to give one the impression that the soviet union is the "natural ally" of the developing countries, its representatives made a big talk that in formulating a new law of the sea, the interests of the developing countries should be especially taken into account. in their release distributed through the united nations press centre, they even accused other countries of "neglecting" the interests of the developing countries. instead of doing them any credit, however, their glowing words serve only to accentuate the hypocrisy of the soviet union before the representatives of over 100 countries.

to defend the old sea law regime as an instrument for its power politics, the soviet union had from the very outset objected to the idea of a united nations conference for a new law of the sea. in 1973 at the 28th u.n. general assembly session which adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution for a third u.n. sea law conference, the soviet union abstained in votings both at plenary and committee meetings. in 1974 at the second session of the third u.n. sea law conference held in caracas, the soviet union saw that it had become an irresistible trend for the third world countries to fight for their 200-mile maritime rights, so it changed its tactics, shifting from open objection against the establishment of 200-mile economic zone to approval of it in vague and general terms but disapproval on specific and essential issues. it took exception in particular to the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over the 200-mile economic zone by the developing coastal countries. it called for a "package" settlement, trying to coax and coerce the small and medium-sized countries to subscribe to its superpower stand for free passage through straits and on other major issues.

the same tactics were repeated at the current fifth session held in new york. while professing their "approval" of a 200-mile economic zone, the soviet representatives went out of their way to urge the omission of the word "exclusive". they insisted that economic zones form "part of the high seas"

and thereby denied the coastal countries their exclusive jurisdiction. otherwise, they argued by a perverted logic, the "international community" would be denied the wealth of the seas. by "international community" they mean none other than the superpowers themselves, which regard the maritime riches as their own and label as "appropriators" the developing coastal countries fighting their just cause to safeguard their state sovereignty and national economic interests. this is a gangster's logic, pure and simple.

in discussions on the regime governing the exploitation of international seabeds, the soviet union, together with the other superpower, obstinately opposed the overtures of the 77-nation group. it also opposed the regimes upheld by many developing countries for safeguarding state sovereignty that all maritime scientific researches in the territorial seas, economic zones and continental shelves should obtain the approval or consent from the coastal states. it obdurately insisted that research activities irrelevant to resources may be carried out freely in the above-mentioned areas. in other words, it wanted coastal countries to give it the freedom to collect military intelligence. it also insisted that foreign warships need not notify or ask the permission of the coastal states concerned before they pass through their territorial seas or straits within their territorial seas. all these have completely revealed the soviet union as an imperialist maritime overlord, not in the least as a "natural ally" of the developing countries excl.

displaying dauntless courage, representatives of many small and medium-sized countries convincingly exposed and repudiated the hegemonic criminal acts of the superpowers. to counter the superpowers' unreasonable advocations, they put forward a series of proposals for safeguarding their state sovereignty and economic rights and interests. these just proposals have dealt a heavy blow at the superpowers' maritime hegemonism.

flying into a rage, one of the soviet representatives came out to spearhead his attack at the developing countries. while arrogantly asking representatives of other countries to display the "spirit of cooperation" to "speed up the negotiations" and "not to arrest the progress of the conference", he openly blamed the 77-nation group's proposals on the exploitation of international seabed resources as "failing to become a basis acceptable to all countries". this statement of the soviet representative aroused greater indignation among the representatives of the small and medium-sized countries. pointedly refuting the soviet representative

face-to-face, a tanzanian representative said that the 77-nation group's amendment represented the consensus of the delegations of more than 100 developing countries after consultations and discussions among them. "that is our basis," he declared. at the session soviet representatives were also criticized by the representatives of many other small and medium-sized states, including iraq, senegal and algeria. some representatives put it bluntly that at the current session the soviet representatives showed no sincerity whatsoever for negotiations and consultations.

having nothing left to defend themselves, the soviet representatives resorted to whistling in the dark, saying that at the caracas session a certain asian country had supported their stand on the exploitation of international seabed resources. however, they got nothing but a counter-attack. the representative of this asian country pointed out on the spot, "on the question of exploitation of seabed resources, we did not agree with the soviet union in the past, nor shall we in the future." this resounding slap in the face silenced the soviet representatives.

from all these ludicrous performances of the soviet social-imperialists, people can come to this conclusion: look at their past, and you can tell their present; look at their past and present, and you can tell their future.

More Mongolian Mineral Resources Seized by Moscow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists, having taken advantage of their position of political domination and economic monopoly in mongolia, are making intensive efforts to exploit the mineral resources of that country.

to get hold of the necessary scientific data about the distribution and location of various mineral resources, the soviet union formed with mongolia this year a "joint geological survey group" to conduct a general survey of mongolia. this is in addition to the "international geological survey team" already sent there in the name of the "council for economic mutual assistance". the soviet leader of the joint group said that this was the tenth time that soviet specialists were sent to mongolia for geological

prospecting. to date, geological maps have been drawn of 90 per cent of the mongolian territory and "research work covering the whole land" and "prospecting for ferrous metal, tin, and fluorite deposits" will be done this year, he added.

. having in mind its aggressive and expansionist schemes abroad, the soviet union pressed mongolia to speed up the prospecting and exploitation of those minerals needed by its arms expansion and war preparations. as it is not satisfied with the 60 per cent increase in the extraction of mongolian minerals in the 1971-1975 period, mongolia has to "allocate a considerable portion of the investment to the development of the mineral-extracting industry" during the sixth five-year plan period (1976-1980). "joint exploitation of minerals" is to be put on a scale as extensive as possible so that the output of minerals will go up five times or more by 1980 compared with 1975. geological prospecting will be conducted at an unprecedented pace and the work done in this field in the present five-year plan will double that of the previous plan. possibilities are being explored for the extraction of various minerals in east mongolia, and oil in the south. the effort to define geologically the copper mines in central and western mongolia will be stepped up and the prospecting for precious metals in the north will be carried on.

the mining of newly discovered deposits of non-ferrous and precious metals and fluorite will soon be undertaken.

moscow has given the priority of its investment to all enterprises that operate under the mongolian-soviet joint-stock signboards and are actually controlled by the soviet union with a view to quickly seizing all mongolia's minerals. the soviet investment of the current five-year plan in erdenet copper-molybdenum mining and ore dressing combine, which will turn out its first batch of products in 1978, accounts for over one-third of its investments in mongolia. the erdenet combine is now being designed by a dozen of the soviet designing institutes and scientific research centres, and will be built by the soviet departments concerned. the soviet union has also decided to lay new railway tracks in the erdenet, salkhit and other mining area to transport direct the mineral products to the soviet union.

to ensure the realization of all these tasks in mongolia, the mineral resources committees of the soviet union and mongolia signed last march a protocol on the establishment of "direct tie" between them. it is said that this is the first protocol of its kind among member states of "the council for

mutual economic assistance" and "will promote effectively the research and utilization of the mongolian mineral resources".

tass said in a june dispatch that the "soviet aid to mongolia in prospecting and exploiting mineral deposits has reached a particularly big scale."

in fact moscow has put under its control the lifeline of important mongolian economic sectors including geological and mining departments. the soviet union is now controlling almost the whole exploitation process of the important mongolian mines and their products. the "mongolian-soviet joint-stock company for non-ferrous metals" run by a soviet manager has already put under its control the berkhi and khazhu-ulan fluorite mines and the tolgoit gold mine of mongolia. under an agreement, the erdenet copper-molybdenum mine which has important economic and military value will supply its products to the soviet union and a joint enterprise for mining and ore-dressing under it will have a soviet manager. almost all mongolian fluorite, tungsten ores and other mineral products are plundered by the soviet union.

the rich mineral deposits are the wealth of the mongolian people. the new tsars' unscrupulous plunder of the mongolian people's natural resources can only further reveal the aggressive nature and features of social-imperialism before the mongolian people.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" Resurrected in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

a faint echo of the "sonnenfeldt doctrine" was heard unexpectedly in moscow 120 days after the "doctrine" touched off a big storm and a wave of condemnation throughout the world last april.

the soviet journal "u.s.a.: economy, politics and ideology" which deals mainly with problems of the united states carried in its august issue a commentary by its chief editor under the title of "centre around the uproar of the 'sonnenfeldt doctrine'". it is very clear that the soviet union is railing at the "uproar", but not the lovely "doctrine".

why has the kremlin all along kept silent about the "sonnenfeldt doctrine"? as a russian proverb goes: silence means concurrence. actually, the "doctrine" dovetails with the ambitions of the new tsars as it advocates the division of the world into "spheres of influence" between the two superpowers and the soviet union's so-called "organic ties" with east europe. since the "theory of limited sovereignty" and the "theory of international division of labour" concocted by leonid brezhnev are but new variants of the theory of "sphere of influence", the "brezhnev doctrine" and the "sonnenfeldt doctrine" are birds of a feather. haven't brezhnev and his ilk declared that a "new stage" for the "division" of the world (quoting from the words of commander-in-chief of the soviet navy s.g. gorshkov) has now arrived? that soviet-american relations play a "decisive role in tipping the arrow of a barometre in the international situation" ("international life", no. 6, 1976)? that the "fruits of socialism (should be) defended" in such a way as the dispatch of troops to czechoslovakia in 1968 ("abroad", no. 19, 1976)? and that the alliance of the warsaw treaty must be "strengthened with all-out efforts"? why does the commentary in the "u.s.a.: economy, politics and ideology" suddenly makes the excuse that "the soviet union, as in the past, opposes the division of the world into 'spheres of influence' and the 'system of blocs'"? obviously, the harder the soviet union tries to explain away the hoax, the more glaring it becomes.

but, to say that the soviet union is 100 per cent for the "division of spheres of influence" is also not fair because it is not satisfied with the equal division of the world with the united states but wants world hegemony. as to the statement that the soviet union has refused to maintain a "balance of force" with the united states, this is quite true because what the soviet union wants is not a "balance of force" but a position of "superiority". the overlords in the kremlin said: "it is now at a historical moment, namely, a moment when the strength of the socialist world (meaning, soviet social-imperialism) catches up with the economic strength of imperialism and will outstrip the latter's economic potentialities". it is clear to all that the new tsars, to contend for world hegemony, are making desperate efforts to build up "superiority" to overwhelm the united states.

the fact that the sonnenfeldt "doctrine" was disclosed from the secret archives of the u.s. state department is indeed embarrassing to moscow and is difficult for the kremlin to comment on. this is because moscow can hardly find anything to oppose in such a "doctrine". then why a fuss has been made about the 'doctrine'? it turns out that what moscow is concerned about is not the "doctrine" itself but

that, as the commentary says, "who has 'divulged' the secret document of the u.s. state department and why?" therefore, the kremlin holds that it is not the "doctrine" and its author that should be abused but two other kinds of people: one is "those who 'divulged' the secret document"; the other is "those who made a fuss over it". it is they who made a mess of it, who revealed the secret and who "not only spearheaded at the u.s. state department", but spared no efforts to affect on the process of normalization of the relations between the united states and the soviet union". the commentary described these people as "obvious... enemies".

as is well known, the notorious "sonnenfeldt doctrine" has been strongly condemned by public opinion in the united states and west europe, in particular romania and yugoslavia. although the condemnation is directed at the "sonnenfeldt doctrine", brezhnev was deeply grieved by it. unreconciled to its awkward position, moscow angrily rails at "those who 'divulged' the information" and "those who made a fuss over it". this was designed as a support and consolation to the inventors of the "sonnenfeldt doctrine" and a response to the "doctrine". although this response was made with reluctance, it truthfully reflects the feelings of the new tsars that the secret should not have been disclosed.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Environmental Sciences Group Ends Visit to Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 6, 1976)

a six-member environmental sciences group of the chinese academy of sciences paid a friendly visit to sweden from august 13 to september 4. leader of the group is chu pao-lin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the talien institute of chemical physics under the chinese academy of sciences.

during its stay in sweden, the group visited a number of universities, scientific research institutions as well as factories.

chang fa-tien, chinese charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in sweden, gave a reception for the visiting group on september 2. present on

the occasion were president of the royal swedish academy of science arne s. lundberg, managing director of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences gunnar hambraeus, president of the stockholm university prof. gunnar hoppe, and officials from the swedish ministries of foreign affairs, industry and agriculture.

the chinese environmental sciences group left here on september 4 for a friendly visit to the united states.

CHINA AND US

Ko Po-nien Fetes Former US Secretary of Defense

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, welcomed james r. schlesinger, former u.s. secretary of defence and his party at a banquet here at noon today.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lin ping, director, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director, of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence and chang chang, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

david dean, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america was also present.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and James R. Schlesinger Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and former u.s. secretary of defence james r. schlesinger held talks here this afternoon.

later, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner for schlesinger and his party.

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and lin ping and tang wen-sheng, director and deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry. were present on both occasions.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Speaks of International Situation at Dinner for James R. Schlesinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke of the international situation in his toast at a dinner he gave here this evening for former u.s. secretary of defence james r. schlesinger and his party. the chinese foreign minister said: "in short and figurative terms, the current international situation is one of 'great disorder under heaven' and one in which 'the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains.' in other words, all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening, and the world is pregnant with a new, momentous change. from the marxist-leninist point of view, we do not believe there is genuine detente or a lasting peace in the world. we hold that in an era where classes exist, war is a phenomenon between two periods of peace, war is a continuation of politics. it is evident from the realities of life that the rivalry for world hegemony is growing and is bound to lead to a new world war. this is independent of man's subjective will. the imperialist power that styles itself 'socialist' uses the rhetoric of 'detente' most vociferously while most energetically expanding its armaments and preparing for war. as dr. schlesinger has rightly pointed out, it 'talks peace, but it practises war'. confronted with the expansionist ambitions of this superpower, some people try appeasement and concession or even sacrifice others in an attempt to protect themselves. this is of course wishful thinking. the lesson of munich in the thirties proves that to do so can only mean rearing a tiger cub and bringing ultimate disaster upon oneself. in our opinion the correct policy should be to face reality, mobilize and rely on the people and unite with all the forces that can be united with to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. all acts of aggression and expansion are unjust and will not be supported by the people. the expansionists appear ferocious, but in fact have no great strength and are doomed to failure. our policy to counter them is to adhere to the

principles of independence and self-reliance. 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony.' we revolutionary optimists are full of confidence in the future. from the very beginning, human society has developed amidst storm and stress. . today, as well, the people of the world will no doubt advance victoriously in struggle."

American Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

liu yin, vice-president of the chinese electronics society, this evening met and feted pao-hsien fang, professor of boston university of the united states of america, and his daughter maria bennett fang. they had a friendly talk.

teng kuo-chun, deputy secretary-general of the society, was present.

prefessor pao-hsien fang arrived in china on august 2 for academic exchanges and to see his relatives.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Peking Banquet for Scientists from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1976)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, met and feted professor joseph straub, director of the culture research institute of the max-planck association of the federal republic of germany, and three other scientists here this evening.

the guests arrived in peking yesterday. besides peking, they will tour other parts of china.

New Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to China Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

erwin wickert, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of germany to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress.

present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the department of west european affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department.

on hand were officials of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Head of State of Western Samoa in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, and his party visited the shanghai aquatic products processing plant on fuhsing island here this morning.

when the distinguished visitors from western samoa, an island country in the south pacific, arrived at the plant by boat, they were warmly greeted by workers beating drums and gongs. the visitors were shown round the workshops producing canned fish and cod-liver oil and had a cordial talk with leading members of the plant.

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii expressed his thanks for having the opportunity to visit the plant and for the warm welcome he had received. he said: in the past imperialism dominated your beautiful country. today the chinese people have driven it out and china has won liberation and freedom. we are very glad that you are in control of your own country and fishery, as well. he wished the workers still greater success in various fields.

this afternoon, the honoured guests from western samoa called at the shanghai no. 2 middle school

where they attended classroom teaching and a big variety of extracurricular activities and visited a school-run workshop. they also toured the shanghai industrial exhibition.

this evening, the distinguished visitors attended an acrobatic performance by the shanghai acrobatic troupe.

accompanying his highness malietoa tanumafili ii and the other distinguished guests were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Head of State of Western Samoa and Party Return to Peking from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, and his party returned to peking by special plane this afternoon from shanghai in the company of fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

this morning, his highness malietoa tanumafili ii and the other distinguished visitors drove to the chenghsi people's commune in chiating county on the outskirts of shanghai in the company of minister fang yi and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the commune and the county and local peasants.

the honoured guests visited an exhibition of the all-round development of the commune. a leading member of the commune told the guests that it had won good harvests for 14 years running. average per hectare grain yield last year was over four times the figure for 1949, the year of liberation. the commune got another good harvest this summer. cotton, vegetable and fruit production, animal husbandry, and the commune-run industry have shown a big rise. the guests were shown round a stud farm, a farm machinery plant, a furniture workshop and large tracts of lush green late rice and cotton fields. the honoured visitors also called at peasants' homes and chatted with their hosts.

on their departure from shanghai this afternoon, the distinguished visitors from western samoa were given a warm send-off at the airport by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Western Samoa Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of western samoa was signed in peking this evening.

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, were present at the signing ceremony.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and vaovasamanaia r. phillips, minister of finance of western samoa, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the western samoan side were: captain laupepa vainuupo malietoa, aide-de-camp to the head of state, alistair l. hutchison, financial secretary, and tuiletufuga p.h. hunkin spokesman.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and leading members of departments concerned.

Head of State of Western Samoa Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and western samoa prevailed in the banquet hall where the national flags of the two countries were hung.

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii and premier hua kuo-feng spoke at the banquet.

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii said: "i am now at the conclusion of my first visit to the people's republic of china, and the last few days have been some of the most memorable of my whole life." "i very much appreciated the opportunity of having some hours of most useful discussions with you, mr. premier, and i do consider that these discussions have helped our knowledge of each other, and have thus enhanced our mutual understanding. increased knowledge of each other, and our successes and problems and views, can only help to consolidate the base on which our ever-growing friendship will be built."

he said: "notwithstanding the beauty of your land, i must say that of overwhelming significance to me in all that i have seen has been the purposefulness and industriousness of the chinese people.

"i note that your beloved chairman, mao tsetung, some twenty years ago advised that the country should be built through diligence and frugality, and he has written a number of very practical and meaningful comments on this theme.

"this policy of chairman mao tsetung has obviously been taken to the heart of the chinese people, and it is indeed through diligence, frugality and hard work that spectacular development results are being achieved."

the head of state of western samoa said, "i feel that it is a mark of tangible progress in the growing

friendship of our two countries that we have, during this visit, signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation."

"western samoa is a small, developing, non-aligned, third world country. our friendship with the people's republic of china is most important to us, and i do believe that this friendship will grow to our mutual benefit," he declared.

in conclusion, he said, "this visit will remain in our memories for many years. the spirit of friendship between our countries is surely growing and i look forward to increasing future exchanges between our two peoples."

in reply, premier hua kuo-feng said, "this is the first visit to china by his highness the head of state and the other distinguished friends from western samoa. it is easy for us to understand and sympathize with each other because both china and western samoa suffered from imperialist aggression and had a similar historical experience. although we have different social systems, there is no conflict of fundamental interests between our two countries and both sides have the sincere desire to enhance our friendship and develop our relations. during the visit, our two sides have held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and exchanged views on many issues of common concern. we have also explored with benefit the question of developing the relations between our two countries, including that of trade and economic and technical cooperation. our two governments have signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. we are sure that, through the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and western samoa will be consolidated and developed continuously on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence."

he said, "during their tour of peking, kweilin and shanghai, his highness the head of state and the other distinguished guests from western samoa visited factories, a people's commune, a school and places of scenic and historical interest and made extensive contacts with the chinese people, thus promoted our mutual understanding. our distinguished guests from western samoa were accorded warm welcome by the chinese people wherever they went. the friendship between our two peoples is as deep and vast as the pacific ocean."

premier hua kuo-feng pointed out, "the current visit of his highness the head of state has been a

complete success and an important contribution to enhancing the friendship between the chinese and western samoan peoples and advancing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries." he asked his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, upon his return, to convey to the people of western samoa the chinese people's cordial greetings and high respects.

after the two speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and western samoa.

present were also leading members of government departments concerned and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, hao chung-shih, chen hsi-yu, chang wei-min, peng ti, liu chih-ping, chang chen-tung, yen chih-hsiang and liu hsi-chang.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Speech by Head of State Malietoa Tanumafili II

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech by his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, at the banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency premier hua kuo-feng, distinguished chinese friends, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

mr. premier, it is indeed a great honour and privilege to have you, and your distinguished colleagues, this evening as guests.

i am now at the conclusion of my first visit to the people's republic of china, and the last few days have been some of the most memorable of my whole life. from the wonderful welcome which i received on arrival at peking airport to the fascination of walking on the great wall, and the visits to kweilin and shanghai, the few days i have spent in this magnificent land have been all too short.

i very much appreciated the opportunity of having some hours of most useful discussions with you, mr. premier, and i do consider that these discussions have helped our knowledge of each other, and have thus enhanced our mutual understanding. increased knowledge of each other, and our successes and problems and

views, can only help to consolidate the base on which our ever-growing friendship will be built.

notwithstanding the beauty of your land, i must say that of overwhelming significance to me in all that i have seen has been the purposefulness and industriousness of the chinese people.

i note that your beloved chairman, mao tsetung, some twenty years ago advised that the country should be built through diligence and frugality, and he has written a number of very practical and meaningful comments on this theme.

this policy of chairman mao tsetung has obviously been taken to the heart of the chinese people, and it is indeed through diligence, frugality and hard work that spectacular development results are being achieved.

i feel inspired by witnessing the common purposefulness and determination of the chinese people and do feel that the achievement of eliminating poverty, need and want from the people's republic of china, has been one of the most important achievements of the century.

there is no doubt that many developing countries in the world can learn much from your experience, and western samoa is no exception. the diligence, frugality and hard work of your people, and the achievements therefrom, are most certainly an inspiration to me and to all my party.

i feel that it is a mark of tangible progress in the growing friendship of our two countries that we have, during this visit, signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. additionally, i hope that trade between our two countries will sharply increase as a result of discussions and contacts made over the last few days.

mr. premier, western samoa is a small, developing, non-aligned, third world country. our friendship with the people's republic of china is most important to us, and i do believe that this friendship will grow to our mutual benefit.

i have greatly appreciated the generosity and warmth of the hospitality that has been accorded to me and to my party. this visit will remain in our memories for many years. the spirit of friendship between our countries is surely growing and i look forward to increasing future exchanges between our two peoples.

i wish now to propose a toast

to chairman mao tsetung

to premier hua kuo-feng

to the health of all friends present here

to the welfare and future prosperity of all citizens of the people's republic of china; and

to the blossoming friendship between the peoples of china and western samoa.

Speech by Premier Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

following
is the full text of the speech by premier hua kuo-feng at the banquet given here this evening by his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa:

your highness respected head of state malietoa tanumafili ii,

distinguished guests from western samoa,

friends and comrades,

tonight, it gives us great pleasure that his highness the head of state has invited us to attend this grand banquet, which provides us with another opportunity to gather joyously and exchange expressions of friendship with our distinguished guests from western samoa. on behalf of my chinese colleagues present here, i wish to express our heartfelt thanks to his highness the head of state for his kind invitation and his cordial and friendly speech.

this is the first visit to china by his highness the head of state and the other distinguished friends from western samoa. it is easy for us to understand and sympathize with each other because both china and western samoa suffered from imperialist aggression and had a similar historical experience. although we have different social systems, there is no conflict of fundamental interests between our two countries and both sides have the sincere desire to enhance our friendship and develop our relations. during the visit, our two sides have held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and exchanged views on many

issues of common concern. we have also explored with benefit the question of developing the relations between our two countries, including that of trade and economic and technical cooperation. our two governments have signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. we are sure that, through the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and western samoa will be consolidated and developed continuously on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

during their tour of peking, kweilin and shanghai, his highness the head of state and the other distinguished guests from western samoa visited factories, a people's commune, a school and places of scenic and historical interest and made extensive contacts with the chinese people, thus promoted our mutual understanding. our distinguished guests from western samoa were accorded warm welcome by the chinese people wherever they went. the friendship between our two peoples is as deep and vast as the pacific ocean.

the current visit of his highness the head of state has been a complete success and an important contribution to enhancing the friendship between the chinese and western samoan peoples and advancing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. tomorrow, you will conclude your visit and leave china. i wish you a pleasant journey and request that, upon your return, you will convey to the people of western samoa the chinese people's cordial greetings and high respects.

now i propose a toast

to the development of the friendship between the chinese and western samoan peoples and the relations between the two countries,

to the health of his highness head of state malietoa tanumafili ii,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from western samoa,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 17, 1976 No. 6181

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

Grasp the Vital Issue in the Criticism of "On General Program"

- Peking University whips up a new surging tide in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulsing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1976)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts continues to develop in depth at Peking University.

Recently, the Peking University Party committee made further arrangements for deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing by extensively mobilizing the masses to criticize "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" and thoroughly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the basis of the ideological and political line, thereby whipping up a new upsurge in deepening study and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The masses made a concentrated attack, grasped the vital issue and the key sector, and first criticized "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Under the leadership of the university's Party committee, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of the university, fired with political enthusiasm and high revolutionary fighting spirit, violently attacked "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Many worker-peasant-soldier students returned to school during their summer vacation in order to attend the study class for the criticism of "On General Program." A large number of students who returned to the school at the end of their summer vacation immediately plunged into the battle after

putting down their knapsacks. They criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with the abundant facts they saw during the summer vacation in the course of the vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction.

In the course of the struggle to resist and take precautions against earthquake in the school, the comrades of the emergency repairs team charged with the task of house repairing persistently took class struggle as the key link and at all times put the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing above all else. The first lesson prepared by the teachers when school reopened was on the criticism of "On General Program." Big-character posters criticizing "On General Program" were plastered all over the poster area. In the various study classes sponsored by the university Party committee and various departments and units of the university, in meetings for the exchange of experience in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and in theory discussion meetings, the leading cadres took the lead in conducting study exposure and criticism in close conjunction with the actual conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle on all fronts.

The broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and his important directive on the socialist education movement. They used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as weapon and adopted the method of conducting study, discussion and criticism side by side in order to make an all-round and thoroughgoing analysis and criticism of "On General Program." On this basis they grasped the vital issue and thoroughly exposed and criticized the reactionary essence of the document.

In the course of study and criticism, the Party committee of Peking University first laid hold of the understanding of the leading cadres at all levels and the teachers, students, staff members and workers in respect of the significant meaning in criticizing "On General Program." The committee pointed out: "On General Program" has brought together a series of statements made by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in 1975, given all-round publicity to the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," and systematically peddled Teng Hsiao-p'ing's action plans and organizational measures for reversing verdicts and restoration. It is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political declaration for restoring capitalism. It is the same kind of rubbish as Khrushchev's secret report dished out at the 20th CPSU Congress and is imbued with the same spirit as Liu Shao-ch'i's "February Outline" and Lin Piao's "Outline of Project '571'."

The teachers, students, staff members and workers said: Teng Hsiao-p'ing regarded "On General Program" as a "blow" directed at the proletariat. This "blow" which was arrested before it struck out is evidence of his crime in reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism and is a rare teaching material by negative example. By grasping this program of his for usurping Party leadership and seizing power and bringing about the all-round restoration of capitalism, and thoroughly exposing and criticizing it, we will be able to hit the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Teng Hsiao-p'ing where it hurts, raise our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism, heighten our consciousness in waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders, combat and prevent revisionism and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers, by making use of the basic theory of Marxism to review the international communist movement and the historical experience of the two-line struggle in our Party and linking "On General Program" with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's series of reactionary words and deeds and the frenzied acts of a handful of counter-revolutionary ruffians in the counter-revolutionary political incident of T'ienanmen Square, clearly see that "On General Program" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's declaration for pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, reversing verdicts and practicing restoration. The vital issue of "On General Program" is to vociferously peddle the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," to oppose taking class struggle as the key link, to vigorously publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, to tamper with the Party's basic line, and to frenziedly attack Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a vain attempt to restore in toto capitalism.

For the sake of deepening the exposure and criticism of the trash of "taking the three directives as the key link" peddled by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, worker-peasant-soldier students Wang Lan-tseng and Wang Szu-yao of the department of Chinese language made use of the summer vacation to read conscientiously many Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings as well as the statements made by teachers of revolution on the struggle against opportunism and revisionism. When the battle to criticize the three teaching materials by negative example, including "On General Program," started with a bang, the students were filled with the same revolutionary spirit as the Red Guards who rebelled against the capitalist-roaders in past years. They worked hard day and night, and promptly wrote an article of criticism entitled "The Party's Basic Line Brooks No Alteration" to expose and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's ugly revisionist features in peddling the fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link" for tampering with the Party's basic line.

The cadres and masses of the department of educational revolution, the department of philosophy and other units pointed out in the course of criticism: Our Party's basic program formulated by Chairman Mao is for thoroughly overthrowing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, replacing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and defeating capitalism with socialism. The ultimate goal of the Party is to realize communism. To realize the Party's basic program, it is necessary to firmly implement the Party's basic line and take class struggle as the key link. "On General Program" flagrantly tampers with the Party's basic program, regards the "four modernizations" as the fundamental task and target for struggle of the Party and as the starting point of work in all fields and requires work in all fields to revolve around the "four modernizations."

In the course of criticism, the revolutionary teachers of the department of philosophy said: The realization of the "four modernizations" is only one of the tasks for the realization of our Party's basic program, but not the fundamental task, much less the entire task. To discuss the "four modernizations" with the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat removed means to achieve the "four modernizations" without making distinction between "the white cat and the black cat,"

and between imperialism and Marxism. This will invariably lead to capitalist restoration.

The comrades of the worker-theorist group of the school-run pharmaceutical plant and of the Peking University research institute pointed out: "On General Program" avoids mentioning that the main target of the socialist revolution is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road, makes no mention at all that revisionism is the main danger at the present time, and says nothing about the restriction of bourgeois rights. This has precisely exposed the reactionary features of those persons who concocted it. They fear, oppose and are hostile to the socialist revolution. They also insidiously put forward the need to carry out a "life-and-death struggle" against the "anti-Marxist class enemies" and even frenziedly shout that "leadership must be recaptured." This has fully exposed the wolfish ambition of the capitalist-roaders in the Party, with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their representative, who attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

Everyone said: The concocters of "On General Program" have their specific reactionary meaning in painstakingly fabricating the concept of "anti-Marxist class enemies." They describe the revisionist trash peddled by them as Marxism, and say that the revolutionary people, who adhere to the basic principle of Marxism and criticize revisionism, are "anti-Marxist." The persons attacked by them are really Marxists who resolutely wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders, oppose restoration and regression and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From the counter-revolutionary political rumors spread by Teng's rumor-mongering company and the frenzied outcries made by the handful of fascist rioters in the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, many teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students clearly saw that Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his ilk directed their criminal spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the cadres and masses adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Fu Ch'i-jung and other worker-peasant-soldier students of the law department, who took part in the struggle to crush the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, indignantly said is their criticism: "On General Program" vehemently calls for the need to "suppress" and "knock down" the "anti-Marxist class enemies." The handful of class enemies in this political incident also wildly yelled that it was necessary to "resolutely topple and wipe out those scholars who emasculate Marxism-Leninism." A comparison of the two shows that they are different songs sung with the same excellence and are identical. This clearly shows that "On General Program" is a counter-revolutionary appeal for the T'ienanmen Square incident and is also an iron-clad proof of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attempt to reverse verdicts and practice restoration.

Chairman Mao says: "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

The cadres and masses of Peking University sharply pointed out: "On General Program" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's mobilization order for reversing the verdicts of and settling accounts with the great cultural revolution. In

conjunction with their own experiences since the start of the great cultural revolution, Tuan Hsüeh-fu, the revolutionary committee chairman and old professor in the mathematics department, and P'eng Chia-sheng, the Party branch secretary of the oriental languages department, criticized "On General Program" for its fallacies attacking the great cultural revolution. They said: Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Liu Shao-ch'i share the same pair of pants. "On General Program" barely criticizes Liu Shao-ch'i, and its criticism of Lin Piao is secretly intended for something else--"The old drunkard is not really interested in wine." Its devious design is to repudiate the great cultural revolution as "ultra-Left" and negate it altogether. This big poisonous weed concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instruction thoroughly negates the great cultural revolution and attacks it for "hurting" the veteran cadres and veteran workers. Should "the bureaucratic class" as mentioned in Chairman Mao's directive on socialist education not be criticized? Should those bourgeois elements and capitalist-roaders in the Party not be criticized? Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vain attempt to instigate certain persons to make a vindictive attack on the great cultural revolution is merely wishful thinking. We will never be fooled by him. We will surely work directly against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and take solid action to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defend and develop the great achievements of the great cultural revolution.

"On General Program" is a typical example in waving a red flag to oppose the red flag, playing a counter-revolutionary double game, tampering with and emasculating the soul of Marxism. It is extremely reactionary and deceptive. The teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University have conducted a thorough analysis and criticism of its counter-revolutionary tricks. They pointed out: Shielded by Marxist terms, this big anti-Party, anti-Marxist poisonous weed peddles revisionist trash and passes eclectic sophistry for materialist dialectics. Putting up the sign-board of criticizing Lin Piao, it continues to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and commit criminal acts against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great cultural revolution. Playing the trick of "a thief crying 'stop thief,'" it deceives the masses, calls falseness truth, and spreads rumors.

More than 50 quotations from teachers of revolution are cited in "On General Program." The Institute of History in the development of Marxism-Leninism, the economics department and other units which compared these quotations with the original texts, pointed out that when citing these quotations, the concocters of "On General Program" adopted despicable means to alter, misquote and distort the original texts, emasculated the revolutionary contents of the quotations, and inserted into them contrabands for "my" purposes so as to cover up the ultra-Rightist essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Such criminal acts have aroused great indignation among the teachers, students, staff members and workers.

At present, on the basis of running study classes of various categories, Peking University is in the course of developing in depth the upsurge in the mass criticism of "On General Program." The masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers are resolved, under the leadership of the school Party committee, to conscientiously study the series of

Chairman Mao's important directives and his important instruction on the socialist education movement, grasp the vital issue, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, give impetus to teaching reform, scientific research, production, anti-quake work and other tasks, and win still greater victories in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

- By NCNA reporters and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporters

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Reactionary Nature of "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations"* As Seen from Changes in the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company

by

the mass criticism group of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 21, 1976)

Should we strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party and give full play to initiative from two sources--the Center and local administration, or should we abolish Party leadership and actively carry out "dictatorship of rules and regulations" in the development of socialist economy? This is a major issue bearing on what orientation should be adhered to and what road should be followed in China's socialist construction. On this question, a violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines is always in existence.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." We should give play more often to the initiative from the local administration which should be allowed to do more things under the unified plan of the Center.

The bourgeoisie inside the Party always vigorously resists Chairman Mao's instruction and opposes giving play to initiative from two sources--the Center and the local administration. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i ganged up with Teng Hsiao-p'ing to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They actively practiced "dictatorship of rules and regulations" to weaken the leadership of the Party over socialist economy and sabotage the socialist relations of production thereby impeding the development of productive forces.

Our Penhsi Iron and Steel Company is an old enterprise with sixty years of history and has the foundation and conditions for developing iron and steel production. However, the Liu Shao-ch'i and company said that the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, as "an old plant with its pattern already fixed," "has no prospect for development." This disallowed us to increase iron and steel production, and as a result, the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company had "to suffer from poverty as the guardian of treasures underground and to beg for food with a golden bowl." For a long time it moved around without making any progress.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we criticized the revisionist line favoring the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and Put the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company under local control at a lower level.

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* Meaning direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned. - SPRCP Ed.

Under the unified plan of the state and the leadership of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee and the CCP Penhsi Municipal Committee, we based ourselves on existing conditions and relied on our own efforts to actively tap resources and effect improvements and reforms. We rapily transformed the backward features of the old enterprises, brought iron ore output to double that before the great cultural revolution and increased pig iron output by 70 percent, thereby taking strides in the leap forward.

The facts of the tremendous changes which took place in the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company before and after the great cultural revolution show that with the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" criticized, the centralized leadership of the Party is strengthened, the enthusiasm of the masses can be brought into full play and there is a flying leap in the development of revolution and construction.

"Dictatorship of rules and regulations" is antagonistic to the centralized leadership of the Party. "Dictatorship of rules and regulations" practices perpendicular leadership and with the different departments of work keeping to their own systems, the economic authority of the CCP Central Committee and the local Party committee is abolished, and the centralized leadership of Party committees at various levels is excluded.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party resumed work, he maliciously attacked the great cultural revolution and described the excellent situation after handing over the control of enterprises to the lower level as in a mess. He flaunted the banner of "centralization and unity" in the revisionist "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" (called "Regulations for Industry" for short) concocted at his instruction, and called for putting some important enterprises under the "control of the higher level" to resist Chairman Mao's policy of giving play to initiative from two sources--the Center and the lcoal administration. If things were done according to what Teng Hsiao-p'ing preached, there would arise the situation of "separatism" by rules and regulations, thus separating the Party from enterprises, politics from economics and the revolution from production and undermining the socialist revolution and construction. It would be easy for him to push the revisionist line and restore capitalism.

"Regulations for Industry" also nonsensically claims that after handing the control of enterprises to the lower level, "many things have no one to look after them," and the centralized leadership of the local Party committee "could not cope with the situation after the handing of control to the lower level," thereby "affecting the development of production." This willfully stands truth on its head. The history of "three ups and downs" in the Wait'oushan Iron Mine of our Penhsi Iron and Steel Company before the great cultural revolution and the fact of construction at a high speed after the great cultural revolution are convincing repudiations of such fallacies.

The Wait'oushan Iron Mine has rich deposits and conditions are extremely favorable for extraction. For the sake of developing iron and steel production, the workers of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company put forward at different times between 1958 and 1965 three proposals for developing the Wait'oushan Iron

Mine. However, due to the influence of "dictatorship of rules and regulations," local initiative could not be brought into full play and many problems such as manpower, material and equipment could not be solved. Consequently, after mounting three times they had to dismount three times. They squandered the sum of 26,000,000 yuan in state funds without producing a single ton of ore.

In 1970, the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company was put under local control at the lower level, and they once again exploited the Wait'oushan Iron Mine on a large scale. Under the unified plan of the Center and the unified leadership of the local Party committee, they set up a mine-building command. All trades and professions carried forward the spirit of communist mass cooperation, and each day more than 10,000 people fought courageously at Wait'oushan. As a result, it took only one year to complete at a high speed the construction of this modern ore extraction and dressing multiple-purpose mine.

Speaking again of the expansion of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, in 1970, the municipal Party committee set up a battle headquarters for the expansion of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company and organized the masses to take part in the big battle. The provincial Party committee also organized Shenyang, Fushun and other municipalities to send over part of their construction forces to give support. A battle of annihilation was fought with a concentrated force, and the five major engineering projects--new mines, coking ovens, blast furnaces and sintering machines--and their corresponding ancillary projects were smoothly completed. By 1973, the production capacity and steel refining capacity of the Penhsi mines were more than 50 times greater than those in 1969 before the expansion and reconstruction. Pray, if without the centralized leadership of the Party and without bringing into play the local initiative, how could there be such a stirring and seething big battle? How could this giant mine be built at so high a speed and how could so large an expansion and reconstruction task be completed?

Since the great cultural revolution, under the centralized leadership of the Party, the broad masses of workers and cadres of our company have established the thought of coordinating all the activities of the country as in a chess game. Taking the whole situation and the anxiety of the whole into consideration, they have put forth the fighting slogan: "Revolution comes first, the whole situation comes first and other people come first." Our company has sent at different times more than 10,000 outstanding cadres and backbone technicians to various new enterprises and departments throughout the country. For the sake of properly insuring the rational distribution of the iron and steel industry, we have given a complete set of vital production equipment for a special steel plant in support of construction in the hinterland, restored a steel plant by relying on our own efforts and continued to fulfill contract commitments throughout the country. On hearing that a fraternal unit was in urgent need of powdered ore, the workers of the mine overcame all kinds of difficulties in an effort to increase production and delivered in good time several hundred thousand tons of powdered ore to the fraternal plant. All these are a telling criticism of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

"Without struggle, there is no progress." We are determined to take class struggle as the key link, and under the centralized leadership of the Party, topple and discredit by criticism the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," give full play to initiative from two sources--the Center and the local administration, raise high the great red banner of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," go all out and aim high in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results for iron and steel production, and make contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Sinister Intention in Reimposing the "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations"

by

the mass criticism group of the Kirin Provincial Bureau of Electricity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 25, 1976)

In order to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restore capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed "dictatorship of rules and regulations" (direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned--translator) in the economic sphere, in a vain attempt to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat with a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and transform the socialist economy of our country into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy. We must criticize his reactionary crimes.

As early as 1956, Chairman Mao pointed out that "the local authorities should be allowed to do more things under the unified planning of the central authorities." He also pointed out that "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." These significant instructions of Chairman Mao's have given light to the direction of reform in the administrative framework of economy in our country. They bear far-reaching significance in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of the socialist economy of our country and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, in partnership with Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing refused to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions, opposed displaying initiative from two sources--the central and local authorities--in socialist construction and vigorously pushed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses on the industrial and transportation front criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and their crimes in vigorously pushing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and undermining the socialist revolution and construction.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, the administrative framework was reformed and management of enterprises was assigned to the basic level, arousing the initiative from various sources. Take for example the development of power industry in our province. In a short period of just a few years, three new power plants of large and medium sizes have been built and several old power plants in the province expanded. In the decade since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the capacity for power generation in the province has registered relatively great increase. The engineering projects for transmitting and transforming power have developed even more rapidly. Four new 220,000-volt ultra high-tension transmission lines have been laid, totalling 570 kilometers in length. Seven new stations which can transform power to 220,000 volts by a single step have been built. A great number of facts eloquently show that in the building of socialism, working in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and displaying fully

the initiative from the central and local authorities and allowing the local authorities to do more things under the unified plan of the central authorities constitute the correct path to develop the socialist industry of our country.

After resuming work, Teng Hsiao-p'ing closed his eyes to these facts and did his utmost to wipe away the great results of struggle, criticism and transformation achieved on the industrial and transportation front since the great proletarian cultural revolution. He maliciously vilified the display of initiative from the central and local authorities as "everybody minds his own affairs" and "a mess." In "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" concocted at his instructions, he vilified the initiative from the two sources as "blind initiative" and babbled: the administrative organizations of many local industrial enterprises are not in good conditions. They have too little vocational manpower. They cannot adapt themselves to the conditions after the management of the enterprises has been assigned to the basic level. Many things are left uncared for and the coordination of production could not be boosted, thus hindering the progress of production." He described the exceedingly favorable conditions that appeared after the management of enterprises had been assigned to the basic level since the great proletarian cultural revolution as pitch darkness. He also made use of the power in his hands to reimpose the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." Under the pretext of "centralized" and "unified" leadership, he wanted to "restore to the top level" the management of almost all the large-size enterprises and their coordinated medium-sized and small enterprises all over the country. What was he after all trying to do?

Now, we have seen clearly that Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" for the sake of serving the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" pushed by him. He negated taking class struggles as the key link in a vain attempt to transform the nature of the socialist enterprises and turn the socialist economy into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy. This is the sinister intention and reactionary nature of his reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations.

The "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is fundamentally antagonistic to the centralized leadership of the Party. To strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party is the basic guarantee for the dictatorship of the proletariat. All deeds and words that weaken and oppose the centralized leadership of the Party help the bourgeoisie oppose the proletariat. We transform the administrative framework of enterprises with emphasis on the local authorities. This guarantees that the enterprises are placed under the centralized leadership of the Party committees at various levels and politics and economy are linked more closely. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "dictatorship of rules and regulations" means in essence opposing the leadership of the Party over economic work and depriving the Central Party Committee and the local Party committees of their economic power. Whose leadership do they want instead of the Party leadership?

If only we go through Teng Hsiao-p'ing's words, we can get a clear view. Didn't he want to invite the "hermits" to power? Didn't he want to entrust important responsibilities to those who "have made up their minds"

and "have no fear of being toppled a second time"? Didn't he clamor that "if we are not good at the technical and vocational work, we should let others do it"? This fully testifies that his reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" means inviting the handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party and the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" who have not been properly remolded to give direct orders to the enterprises so that the capitalist-roaders may push the revisionist line from the top to the bottom, practice dispersionism, establish "many centers" against the central authorities, practice despotism toward the lcoal authorities and the broad masses and exercise dictatorship over the proletariat.

It can be imagined that if these people are allowed to exercise leadership, socialist industry is bound to be led onto the evil road of capitalism. This shows that whether to adhere to the centralized leadership of the Party and fully display the initiative from the central and local authorities or to exercise the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is by nature a question of what line should be exercised in socialist construction.

Trust the masses, rely on the masses and respect the creative spirit of the masses--this is the basic principle of Marxism. Chairman Mao points out: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." Starting from bourgeois idealism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing did not trust the Party organizations at all levels nor did he trust the broad masses of the people. He carried out the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" for the purpose of opposing the display of initiative by the local authorities and the broad masses of the people. Therefore, whether to have the initiative from two sources or to have the initiative from only one source and exercise the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is an important aspect of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Historical experience shows: socialist enterprises would develop and advance when the initiative of the Party organizations at various levels and of the broad masses of workers and peasants is brought into full play; otherwise, socialist revolution and construction would be impaired.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to oppression and sabotage by the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," the initiative of the broad masses of the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants in developing power industry had not been brought into full play and the development of power for agricultural use in our province was very slow. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, the power generating departments of our province have persistently carried out the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation," brought into full play the initiative of the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in developing power industry and practiced mass management of power industry, thus giving impetus to the prosperous development of the generation of power for agricultural use. The consumption of power in the villages in the whole province is 8.2 times greater than that in 1965. The total length of power transmission wire in the villages has increased 8.5 times. In the countryside, 91 percent of the communes, 84 percent of the brigades and 82 percent of the production teams are supplied with power for agricultural use. The capacity of power generated by the small hydro-

electricity stations in the countryside has increased 11.8 times as against that in 1965. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, generation of power for agricultural use in our province has developed rapidly. This is an effective criticism of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" reimposed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

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"Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations" Means Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie

by

the mass criticism group of Team 107 of Liaoning Metallurgical and Geological Prospecting Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 25, 1976)

"Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" concocted at the instruction of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader inside the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing, audaciously vilifies--by standing truth on its head and confusing right and wrong--the excellent situation with orioles singing and swallows darting. It attacks that after the management of enterprises had been assigned to the basic level, "many things have been left uncared for" and "cannot be grasped" and this "hinders the development of production." It clamors that the enterprises whose management has been assigned to the basic level "should not be neglected." How was Teng Hsiao-p'ing going to "take care" of them? He vainly attempted to reimpose the "dictatorship of rules and regulations (director and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned--translator) in the name of "centralization" and unification."

What kind of stuff is "dictatorship of rules and regulations"? It practices dispersionism, sets up "many centers" against the central authorities, and practices despotism toward the local authorities and the broad masses. It weakens and undermines the centralized leadership of the Party over economic work. It suppresses the initiative of the local authorities in running industry and suppresses the socialist initiative of the broad masses of people. In a word, "dictatorship of rules and regulations" means the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

One of the significant features of "dictatorship of rules and regulations" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the substitution of vertical leadership over vocational units for the centralized leadership of the Party. The various "rules and regulations" are themselves independent and can be carried through to the basic level, totally barring out the leadership of the Party committees at all levels over economic work. The exercise of "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is bound to bring about serious evil consequences in two aspects.

One of the evil consequences is that vocational work in command takes the place of proletarian politics in command. In the "rules and regulations" under their control, class struggle is not grasped and the wind to preach the theory of productive force blows strong. As Teng Hsiao-p'ing sees it, the principal contradiction in enterprises is not the contradiction between proletariat and the bourgeoisie but involves products, raw materials, quality, speed and efficiency. He still peddles his theme of "white cat, black cat," "making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism."

The second evil consequence is that in the enterprises they vigorously practice "management of factories by specialists," vigorously control, check and suppress the workers, oppose "reliance on the working class as a whole-

heartedly" and the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," carry out the "rules and regulations of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine," extend and strengthen bourgeois rights and undermine the socialist relations of production so that the power of leadership in the enterprises is again in the grasp of the capitalist-roaders and the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" who have not been successfully remolded.

It was exactly in this way that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing collaborated with Liu Shao-ch'i in pushing the revisionist line and vigorously exercising the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class rose up to criticize the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." In compliance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the initiative from the central and local authorities was brought into play and "the local authorities were allowed to do more things under the unified planning of the central authorities." An excellent situation of surging vigor and vitality appeared on the entire industrial front. Teng Hsiao-p'ing reimposed the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" for the purpose of reversing the correct appraisal of the great proletarian cultural revolution and stubbornly opposing Chairman Mao's policy of bringing into full play the initiative from the central and local authorities, so that he could push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line from the top downward.

By "centralization" and "unification," Teng Hsiao-p'ing definitely did not mean to centralize and unify the economic work under the centralized leadership of the Party but vainly attempted to realize a high level of monopoly in economic management through the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" so as to arrive at the end of pushing revisionism politically and transforming the socialist planned economy into bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy.

This is the evil intention of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." If his method is followed, it would only result in bourgeois dictatorship, the serious sabotage of the socialist relations of production and the superstructure, and the collapse of the socialist economy. How can the national economy be pushed forward! How can there be the socialist modernizations!

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ANTI-QUAKE AND RELIEF STRUGGLE

Five Sentries on the Anti-Quake Front

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 9, 1976)

On a mound in Lungling county of western Yunnan, there is an ordinary house which is the seismic office of Lungling county. For several years, under the leadership of the Party, the five comrades working here have been conscientiously implementing the policies of our country in seismic work, and have taken the mass line. In forecasting the violent earthquake of Lungling county on May 29 this year and in the anti-quake and relief struggle, they have achieved encouraging results, and have been cited by their superiors and praised by the broad masses.

The seismic office of Lungling county was set up in May 1970. Of the five comrades working here, the one with the highest cultural standard is a high school graduate and one of them had only gone to a junior middle school. In the past, they were all "laymen" in seismology. However, steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and with a high sense of political responsibility toward the Party and the people, they have resolutely mounted the stage of scientific resarch in seismology and are determined to become good sentries on the anti-quake front.

It is precisely on the strength of such a red heart that they always work diligently and assiduously acquire knowledge in earthquake forecasting. They have very little manpower but plenty of work. Very often, there are only a couple of comrades on duty. However, no matter who is on duty, he always clings firmly to his post under all circumstances.

The comrades of the seismic office often study "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" together to arm their minds with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought. They analyze together with extraordinary situations they have observed and teach and learn from one another so as to overcome one's weaknesses by acquiring other's strong points. Comrade Chao Sung-mao has only the educational standard of a junior middle school student. However, he is assiduous in study and ever tries to improve his technical knowledge. For a single datum, he always draw out tables and charts again and again until he has made one that could be understood fully at a glance. He has boldly applied the diploid method of the telluric magnetic force on telluric current so as to explore the law of earthquake. Besides his ability to skillfully install and operate various seismic instruments and make tables and charts, he has successfully studied together with other comrades the buried telluric wires and kept them open to unobstructed flow without a breakdown for several years.

The comrades of the seismic office have come to understand profoundly from practice that the broad masses are the real heroes, the main force in taking precautions and fighting against earthquakes, and the source of strength and wisdom for the seismic workers. For years, under the centralized leadership of the Party, by way of mobilizing and relying on the broad masses, they have done a lot of work in properly making mass forecasts and taking mass precautions.

Besides converging themselves in the seat of the county to install five means of observation, they have at different times also set up seven mass observation and reporting points in accordance with the features of the Lungling county's geological fault zone for organizing and training the staff members and workers of units and commune members in the vicinity as spare-time observers. These observation and reporting points are like vigilant sentries on the lookout for quakes all the time. They send the data and conditions observed in good time to the seismic office for comprehensive analysis and for use as the basis for making forecasts. In order to run properly the mass observation and reporting points, the comrades of hte office constantly go deep into the observation and reporting points to look into the situation. They work and install and check the instruments together with the spare-time observers and guide them to carry out their work.

Comrade Chao He, deputy chief of the county seismic office and a Communist Party member, was a graduate of a primary school. Before he was transferred here in 1972, he had never been in touch with scientific research in seismology. However, he studied revolutionary theories conscientiously, assiduously and thoroughly studied his work, and greatly raised his ideological awareness and technical standard. Once, Comrade Chao He went into the Laopien Mountain together with several comrades from other departments of the county committee to investigate the geological conditions of the disaster-afflicted debris flow area. He discovered that a number of villages at the foot of steep cliff which would suffer serious losses should an earthquake occur. He also discovered that the Laopien Mountain lies on the main geological fault zone of Lungling and it was very easy to observe extraordinary reactions before a quake. After he returned to the office, he immediately suggested that an observation point be set up at the grain store of the Laopien Mountain. One day two months later, Chao He carried more than 40 catties of material and equipment and luggage, braved the wind and rain to climb the Laopien Mountain, and came to the grain store. He surmounted difficulties, properly handled the contradiction between the burying of wire and the inconvenience brought to the commune members in tilling land, and set up the observation point there. After a period of time, Chao He went the third time into the Laopien Mountain with another comrade to help solve concrete problems so that the observation point could carry out normal work.

In order to mobilize the broad masses to carry out foreshadowing and forecast work properly, the comrades of Lungling county seismic office adopted the method of running training class and trained at different times more than 230 backbone propagandists in seismic knowledge and 13 spare-time observers. These comrades all came from county offices, communes and brigades. On their return, they all could enthusiastically propagate and popularize seismic knowledge to the masses, explain to them anti-quake methods and teach them how to collect the macroscopic situation reflected. They kept in constant contact with the county and district seismic offices and played the role of a brigade between the seismic offices and the broad masses. Besides, the county seismic office persistently took class struggle as the key link, and constantly publicized seismic knowledge with broadcasts, blackboard bulletins, films, slides, exhibitions and other media as well as China's policies in seismic work.

Once, after several minor quakes occurred around the area of Mantan production brigade in Hot'ou commune, a handful of class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to spread rumors for confusing people. In view of this, the seismic workers traveled over mountains and valleys for the special purpose of showing lantern slides to the broad masses, so as to publicize seismic knowledge and mobilize the masses to penetratingly criticize "the concept of heavenly mandate" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, thus hitting a blow at the class enemy's sabotage activities and strengthening the faith of the masses in the ability of man to conquer nature.

In this struggle to take precautions against earthquake and fight disaster, the whole body of comrades of the county seismic office displayed the dauntless spirit of showing no fear in the face of danger and forgetting oneself in the discharge of official duties. Comrade Yang Yüan-ts'ung, a Communist Party member, had already taken leave to stay home to take care of his sick father. When the earthquake occurred, he immediately rushed from his home to five production brigades in a row to notify the commune members and the masses to leave their houses and get away from dangerous area. After the quake, although his house was seriously damaged, he still walked more than 20 kilometers to the seismic office the following day. Comrade Li Wen-huang, deputy chief of the seismic office, fought calmly and mobilized the masses to disperse rapidly even during the quake.

Due to the fact that extensive publicity of seismic knowledege is made among the masses at ordinary times, they have been able to take all possible pre-quake and post-quake measures to keep casualties and losses to the lowest in this violent earthquake. This fully shows that to the heroic people who are armed with Mao Tsetung thought, earthquake could be understood, precautions could be taken against it, and its disasters could be surmounted.

- Yunnan Jih-pao correspondent

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DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

Message to Whole Party, Whole Army and People
of All Nationalities Throughout Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country

by

the central committee of the communist party of china,

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

the state council of the people's republic of china, and

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china

the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china announce with deepest grief to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country: comrade mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our party, our army and the people of all the nationalities of our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and honorary chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, passed away at 00:10 hours, september 9, 1976 in peking because of the worsening of his illness and despite all treatment, although meticulous medical care was given him in every way after he fell ill.

chairman mao tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the people's republic of china. chairman mao led our party in waging a protracted, acute and complex struggle against the right and "left" opportunist lines in the party, defeating the opportunist lines pursued by chen tu-hsiu, chu chiu-pai, li li-san, lo chang-lung, wang ming, chang kuo-tao, kao kang-jao shu-shih and peng teh-huai and again, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, thus enabling our party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. led by chairman mao, the communist party of china has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct marxist-leninist party which is today exercising leadership over the people's republic of china.

during the period of the new democratic revolution, chairman mao, in accordance with the universal truth of marxism-leninism and by combining it with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, creatively laid down the general line and general policy of the new democratic revolution, founded the chinese people's liberation army and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in china could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. he led our party, our army and the people of our country in using people's war to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning the great victory of the new democratic revolution and founding the people's republic of china. the victory of the chinese people's revolution led by chairman mao changed the situation in the east and the world and blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

in the period of the socialist revolution, chairman mao comprehensively summed up the positive as well as the negative experience of the international communist movement, penetratingly analyzed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main

been completed, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our party, our army and the people of our country continued their triumphant advance and seized great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in criticizing lin piao and confucius and in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. upholding socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the people's republic of china, a country with a vast expanse and a large population, is a great contribution of world historic significance which chairman mao tsetung made to the present era; at the same time, it has provided fresh experience for the international communist movement in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

all the victories of the chinese people were achieved under the leadership of chairman mao; they are all great victories for mao tsetung thought. the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the chinese people.

chairman mao tsetung summed up the revolutionary practice in the international communist movement, put forward a series of scientific theses, enriched the theoretical treasury of marxism and indicated the orientation of struggle for the chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

chairman mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. in the past half a century and more, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the

concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the movement of proletarian revolution. he dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. with the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till his last breath. the magnificent contributions he made for the chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. the chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over love him from the bottom of their hearts and have boundless admiration and respect for him.

the passing away of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable loss to our party, our army and the people of all the nationalities of our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement. his passing away is bound to evoke immense grief in the hearts of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of all countries. the central committee of the communist party of china calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to turn their grief into strength with determination:

we must carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

we must carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and strengthen the centralized leadership of the party, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the party and closely rally round the party central committee. we must strengthen the building of the party ideologically and organizationally in the course of the struggle between the two lines and resolutely implement the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young in accordance with

the five requirements for bringing up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

we must carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, enthusiastically support the new socialist things, restrict bourgeois right and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. we should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

we must carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and resolutely implement his line on army building, strengthen the building of the army, strengthen the building of the militia, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. we are determined to liberate taiwan.

we must carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and continue to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs resolutely. we must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our party and the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third world countries, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. we will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

we must carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, apply ourselves to the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie

and all other exploiting classes, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make a still greater contribution to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

eternal glory to our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl.

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

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announcement

by

the central committee of the communist party of china,

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

the state council of the people's republic of china, and

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china

to express the boundless respect and admiration and deepest mourning of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country for our great leader chairman mao tsetung, it is hereby decided:

(1) mourning services will be held at the great hall of the people from september 11 to september 17. members and alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china, leading members of the central party, government and army organizations and of various departments of peking municipality, and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and the masses of other circles will attend the mourning services to pay their respects to the remains of chairman mao lying in state.

members of all organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood communities and all other grass-roots units will hold memorial services in their own units.

(2) a solemn memorial rally will be held on tienanmen square at 3 p.m. peking time on september 18.

live transmissions of the memorial rally on tienanmen square will be carried by the central people's broadcasting station and the peking television station. all organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood communities and all other grass-roots units should make arrangements for the masses to listen to or watch the broadcasts and express their condolences.

all localities at or above the county level across the country should arrange meetings of representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles at 3 p.m. on september 18 to listen to the live transmission of the memorial rally in peking before hearing memorial speeches delivered by the principal leading members of the local party, government and army organizations.

(3) from september 9 to september 18, the national flag will be flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country and at the embassies, consulates and other organizations of china stationed abroad. in that period all recreational activities will be suspended.

(4) at three p.m. sharp on september 18, people in all organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities and all those moving outdoors, with the exception of those whose work cannot be interrupted, should stand at attention wherever they are in silent tribute for three minutes. at three p.m. sharp on september 18 all places and units with sirens, such as trains, ships, military vessels and factories, should sound their sirens for three minutes in mourning.

(5) to the governments, fraternal parties and friendly personages of foreign countries who want to come to china to take part in the mourning, the chinese embassies and consulates in these countries should express deep gratitude and inform them of the decision of the central committee of our party and the government of our country not to invite foreign governments, fraternal parties or friendly personages to send delegations or representatives to take part in the mourning in china. hence the announcement.

september 9, 1976.

Composition of Funeral Committee for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

the composition of the funeral committee for chairman mao tsetung:

hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao,

(the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching (f.), hsu shih-yu, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien (f.), su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin,

soong ching ling (f.), kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang (f.), ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen (f.), yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu, sun chien, su yu, shen yen-ping, pebala gelieh-namje, chiang hua, ting sheng, ting ko-tse, ting kuo-yu, ma ning, ma tien-shui, yu sang, yu hui-yung, yu hung-liang, wang cheng, wang pi-cheng, wang hung-kun, wang hsiu-chen (f.), wang kuo-fan, wang shou-tao, wang shu-chen (f.), wang huai-hsiang, wang chao-chu, tien pao, pasang (f.), fang yi, teng ying-chao (f.), yu tai-chung, kung shih-chuan, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, ismayil aymat, pai ju-ping, tien hua-kuei, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu tzu-hou, liu hsing-yuan, liu chun-yi, liu hsien-chuan, liu chien-hsun, liu sheng-tien, liu hsiang-ping (f.), liu hsi-chang, chiang li-yin, chiang yung-hui, chiang hsieh-yuan, lu yu-lan (f.), an ping-sheng, chuang tse-tung, hua lin-sen, chiao kuan-hua, jen ssu-chung, nien chi-jung, hsing yen-tzu (f.), chen kang, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua (f.), tu ping, li ta, li chiang, li shui-ching, li jen-chih, li chih-min, li shun-ta, li pao-hua, li jui-shan, yang yung, yang chun-fu, yang teh-chih, wu tao, wu ta-sheng, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ping-hua, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang yen-cheng, chang tsung-hsun, chang heng-yun, chang hung-chih, chang shu-chih, chang wei-min, chang fu-kuei, chang fu-heng, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-

kuang, tsen kuo-jung, sung pei-chang, chou hung-pao, chou li-chin (f.), chou chun-lin, paojihletai (f.), tsung hsi-yun, lin li-yun (f.), lo ching-chang, lo hsi-kang, hsien heng-han, chin tsu-min, jao hsing-li, tuan chun-yi, chu chia-yao, chao tzu-yang, [illegible] piao, keng chi-chang, chien chih-kuang, chien [illegible]-ying (f.), kuo yu-feng, kuo hung-chieh, hsu chi[illegible] hsien, hsia pang-yin, tang chi-shan, tang chung-[illegible], mo hsien-yao, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, huang hua, huang chen, wei feng-ying (f.), lu tien-chi, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou (f.), tsui hai-lung, liang chin-tang, han ying, han hsien-chu, tung ming-hui, fu chuan-tso, chiao lin-yi, tseng shao-shan, tseng ssu-yu, peng shao-hui, hsieh chia-hsiang, hsieh ching-yi (f.), lu jui-lin, hsieh hsueh-kung, tsai hsiao, tsai hsieh-pin, tsai shu-mei (f.), [illegible] chi-lung, liao cheng-chih, pan shih-kao, fan teh-ling, wei ping-kuei, pu ku-hsiang, chilin wandan, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, ma li-hsin, ma chin-hua (f.), teng hua, wang ti, wang chien, wang liu-sheng, wang kuang-lin, wang pai-teh, wang chih-chiang, wang mei-chi (f.), wang ching-sheng, wang teh-shan, wen hsiang-lan (f.), yeh fei, yang tsung (f.), shih shao-hua, li jih-nei, feng chan-wu, feng pin-teh, shen mao-kung, lu chung-yang, pai tung-tsai, chiang wei-ching, lu ho, lu tsun-chieh (f.), jen jung, ta leh, sun yu-kuo, liu hsi yao, liu kuang-tao, liu chun-chiao, liu chen-hua, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, chu ke-chia, [illegible] [illegible]di, juan po-sheng, hsiao ke, wu chung, wu tsung-[illegible], wu yu-teh, wu hsiang-pi, wu chin-chuan, yang kuei, yang ta-yi, yang po-lan (f.), yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen (f.), chen yu-pao, chen tai-fu, chen ho-fa, chen [illegible]hia-chung, chen pei-chen (f.), li hua-min, li shou-li, li ting-shan, li tsu-ken, li yao-sung, chang li[illegible] pin, chang huai-lien, chang shih-chung, chang [illegible]iang-lin, chang ying-tsai, chang lin-chih, chang kuo-chuan, chang ssu-chou, chang chi-hui, sung shuang-lai, sung ching-yu, sung shih-lun, lu chin-lung, wang chia-tao, wang hsiang-chun (f.), she chi-teh, cheng san-sheng, lin li-ming, lo chun-ti (f.), hu wei, hu liang-tsai, hu chin-ti (f.), chao feng, chao hsing-yuan, chao hsin-chu, yao yi-lin, hsu chih, tang liang, tang ke-pi (f.), tang wen-sheng (f.), tieh ying, janabil, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan (f.), chu hui-fen (f.), kuo yao-ching, kang lin, kang [illegible]ien-min, huang wen-ming, huang cheng-lien, huang ts[illegible]hen, huang chih-chen, huang ping-hsiu (f.), huang [illegible] hai, lung kuang-chien, tsui hsiu-fan, pan mei-[illegible] (f.), peng chung, peng kuei-ho, lu ta-tung, chiang [illegible] (f.), hsieh chia-tang, hsieh chen-hua, hsieh wang-ch[illegible] (f.), liao chih-kao, pei chou-yu, li yuan, fa[illegible]

chu (f.), hsueh chin-lien (f.), chang yao-tzu, mao yuan-hsin, li min (f.), li na (f.), liu yu-fa, wu pao-hua, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, hsieh li-fu, teng kang, li hsin, shih yi-chih, sha feng, chen shao-kun, chou tzu-chien, li chi-tai, li cheng-fang, pien chiang, wang yang, hsiao han, kang shih-en, kuo lu, chung fu-hsiang, chang ching-fu, fan tzu-yu, chen kuo-tung, wu ching-tung, chih chun, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang ting-fa, hsiang shou-chih, huang hsin-ting, tan shan-ho, wu ke-hua, yang jung-kuo, liu ta-chieh, chu yung-chia, feng tien-yu, feng yu-lan, chou yi-liang, wei chien-kung, hsia chen-huan, huang kun, kung chi-tao, hao liang, liu ching-tang, hao jan, wang kuei-chen (f.), tao shou-chi, tung chia-keng, liu chung-yang, chu yun-shan, shih liang (f.), hu yu-chih, sha chien-li, chi fang, huang ting-chen, chou pei-yuan, tien fu-ta, liu fei, tung chi-wu, tao chih-yueh, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, huang wei.

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任思忠　年继荣　邢燕子（女）　陈　康　陈士榘　陈先瑞　[illegible]　[illegible]（女）

杜　平　李　达　李　强　李水清　李任之　李志民　李顺达　李葆华　李瑞山

杨　勇　杨春甫　杨得志　吴　涛　吴大胜　苏　静　张才千　张平化　张达志

张池明　张延成　张宗逊　张恒云　张洪池　张树芝　张维民　张富[illegible]　[illegible]

张翼翔　肖劲光　岑国荣　宋佩璋　周宏宝　周丽琴（女）　周纯麟　宝日勒岱（女）

宗希云　林丽韫（女）　罗青长　罗锡康　洗恒汉　金祖敏　饶兴礼　段君毅

祝家耀　赵紫阳　耿　飚　钱起昌　钱之光　钱正英（女）　郭玉峰　郭宏

徐景贤　夏邦银　唐岐山　唐忠富　莫显耀　秦基伟　陶鲁笳　姬鹏飞　黄　华

黄　镇　尉凤英（女）　鹿田计　曹里怀　曹轶欧（女）　崔海龙　[illegible]

韩　英　韩先楚　董明会　傅传作　焦林义　曾绍山　曾思玉　彭绍[illegible]　谢家洋

谢静宜（女）　鲁瑞林　解学恭　蔡　畅　蔡协斌　蔡树梅（女）　[illegible]

廖承志　潘世告　吴德玲　魏秉奎　卜谷香　七林旺丹　马　明　马小六
马立新　马金花（女）　邓　华　王　休　王　璋　王六生　王光临　王百得
王志强　王美季（女）　王景升　王德山　文香兰（女）　叶　飞　央　宗（女）
石少华　厉日圻　冯占武　冯品德　申茂功　卢忠阳　白株材　江渭清　吕　和
吕存姐（女）　任　荣　达　洛　孙玉国　刘西尧　刘光涛　刘春檐　刘振华
向仲华　朱光亚　朱克家　肉孜·吐尔迪　阮泊生　肖　克　吴　忠　吴从树
吴玉德　吴向必　吴金全　杨　贵　杨大易　杨城兰（女）　杨俊生　杨富珍（女）
陈玉宝　陈代富　陈和发　陈佳忠　陈佩珍（女）　李化民　李守林　李定山
李祖根　李跃松　张令彬　张怀连　张世忠　张江霖　张英才　张林池　张国权
张泗洲　张积慧　宋双来　宋庆友　宋时轮　陆金龙　汪家道　汪湘君（女）
余积德　郑三生　林李明　罗春佛（女）　胡　炜　胡良才　胡金娣（女）
赵　峰　赵兴元　赵幸初　姚依林　徐　驰　唐　亮　唐克碧（女）　唐闻生（女）
铁　瑛　贾那布尔　钱学森　高淑兰（女）　诸惠芬（女）　郭耀卿
康　林　康健民　黄文明　黄成连　黄作珍　黄知真　黄炳秀（女）　黄荣海
隆光前　崔修范　盘美英（女）　彭　冲　彭贵和　鲁大东　蒋宝娣（女）
谢家塘　谢振华　谢望春（女）　廖志高　裴周玉　黎　原　樊孝菊（女）
薛金莲（女）　张耀闭　毛远新　李　敏（女）　李　讷（女）　刘友法
武葆华　鲁　琪　许德生　黄　艾　解功夫　邓　岗　李　鑫　施义之　沙　风
陈绍昆　周子健　李际泰　李成芳　边　疆　汪　洋　肖　寒　康世恩　郭　鲁
钟夫翔　张劲夫　范子瑜　陈国栋　吴庆彤　迟　群　杨成武　梁必业　张廷发
阎守志　黄振廷　谭善和　吴克华　杨荣国　刘大杰　朱永嘉　冯天瑜　冯友兰
周一良　魏建功　夏震寰　黄　昆　姜德遵　浩　亮　刘庆棠　浩　然　王桂珍（女）
陶寿祺　董加耕　柳忠阳　朱蕴山　史　良（女）　胡愈之　沙千里　季　方
黄鼎臣　周培源　田雪达　刘　堃　董其武　陶峙岳　杜聿明　宋希濂　黄　维

（新华社北京一九七六年九月九日讯）

Peking Newspapers Mourn for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other newspapers in the chinese capital today mourn with deepest grief the passing away of comrade mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our party, our army and the people of all the nationalities of our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and honorary chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

all papers devote the entire front page to a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung bordered in black. a black-bordered streamer across the top of the front page reads: "eternal glory to our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl." all papers print in the upper right corner of the front page the following two slogans: "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." and "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl."

all papers devote the entire second page to the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message says: "all the victories of the chinese people were achieved under the leadership of chairman mao; they are all great victories for mao tsetung thought. the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the chinese people.

"chairman mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. in the past half a century and more, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the movement of proletarian revolution. he dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberati

of the chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism.

"the magnificent contributions he made to the chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal.

"the central committee of the communist party of china calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to turn their grief into strength with determination."

a black-bordered streamer printed across the top of both the second and the third page of all papers reads: "mourn with deepest grief the passing away of our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung".

carried in the upper part of the third page is the composition of the funeral committee for chairman mao tsetung. in the lower part is an announcement on the mourning and memorial activities issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

East China Iron Miners Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Comprador Philosophy

(NCNA-English Hofei, Sept. 9, 1976)

workers and staff members of the kushan iron mine under the maanshan iron and steel company in east china's anhwei province have criticized the revisionist comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by teng hsiao-ping in relation to the mine's reviving a "work out" mine by fixing a big area of shifting sand during the cultural revolution. the workers now carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

this has been done by deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

foreign experts described the open-cut kushan mine as "worked out" before the cultural revolution on the basis of a 50-metre-thick layer of shifting sand over 42,000 square metres of the work area. they judged it impossible to extract ore beneath the sand. under the influence of the revisionist line and slavish comprador philosophy advocated by liu shao-chi, the decision was taken to close the mine. deepening the criticism of the revisionist line and displaying the spirit of independence and self-reliance, the miners formed a special group in 1968 to seek ways to anchor shifting sand. they received support from the party organizations and aid from other units. the group drew up an expansion design in 1972 for annual output of one million tons of iron ore. backing their argument with the revival of the mine, the miners have criticized the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping who pinned hope on foreign countries for the development of production, science and technology. they pointed out that teng hsiao-ping's fallacy was an out-and-out comprador philosophy.

several veteran workers went to the mine revolutionary committee and said: "chairman mao has confidence in us and sees us as masters of the mine. we are determined to extract ore buried under the shifting sand." the committee praised the miners' revolutionary spirit and organized many meetings to pool their ideas and suggestions. the higher leading department mobilized a dozen units to send personnel to form a joint sand control group with the cadres and workers of the mine. members of the group made a careful study of the

mao's essays "on contradiction" and "on practice". they applied chairman mao's philosophical concepts to analyze the relations between sand and water, particularly the fact that flowing water shifts sands. that meant that the water must be controlled in order to anchor the shifting sand. through repeated prospecting and measuring and discussions with the masses, they found three sources of water shifting the sand -- underground water, surface water and rain. surface water and rain could be drained by ditches and machinery. but it was difficult to drain off the underground water lying deep in the sandstone bed and this was the main reason for the shifting sand. they suggested sinking deep wells and this proved successful.

the miners pointed out that teng hsiao-ping's idealist conception of history was the basic reason for his slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. he threw himself at the feet of a few bourgeois experts and authorities, did not trust the workers and looked down upon them as an ignorant mob. the miners said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.' our anchoring shifting sand has proved that the workers have inexhaustible wisdom." after they had started to fix the shifting sand, the miners met many difficulties. in the course of drilling wells they found that the drilling bit could not cope with the complicated terrain. they held an on-the-spot meeting to study how to improve it and succeeded. dozens of pumps drained water from the deep wells day and night and finally fixed the shifting sand.

the drawing up of the design for the mine jointly by the workers, cadres and technicians is vigorous criticism of the revisionist slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. after their initial success in draining water in 1972, they set about designing the enlarged mine and started construction. but a few persons considered that the data were insufficient. tempered in the cultural revolution, the technicians joined the workers in designing on the spot. together they visited many veteran workers and old peasants in the nearby people's communes. helped by the masses, they obtained a dozen kinds of data including geology of mineral deposits, hydrographic geology, draining of mineral beds and surface draining and finally worked out designs that ensured rapid construction of the mine.

CADRE SCHOOLS

Cadre School in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 9, 1976)

in the past few years, more than 3,000 cadres from party and government organs in chengtu, szechwan province, have been tempering themselves through farm work at the "may 7" cadre school in pihsien county.

the school was set up by the chengtu city committee of the chinese communist party under the guidance of chairman mao's principle "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people."

the cadres at the school have not only achieved self-sufficiency in vegetables and meat, but also supplies the state with a certain amount of grain. more importantly, the tempering has enabled the cadres to acquire a better understanding of marxism-leninism and heighten their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and develop their physical fitness. in short, the school has helped bring up a contingent of staunch, revolutionary cadres.

attending the school are veteran cadres, and younger ones who joined the revolution after the founding of new china, and red guards who came to the fore in the cultural revolution. after a term at the school, the cadres return to their original work posts.

the school adopts various measures to help the cadres remould their world outlook. it organizes them to reclaim wasteland, build houses, raise pigs and grow vegetables; the cadres spend two-fifths of their time at the school studying marxist-leninist works such as the "manifesto of the communist party", the "state and revolution", the "critique of the gotha programme" and chairman mao's "on contradiction", "on practice" and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this study in the course of participation in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment has helped the cadres deepen their understanding of marxist theory.

during every term the school organizes the cadres to spend 40 days on rotation in nearby villages. they eat, live and work together with local poor and lowe

middle peasants and join them in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism. they make social investigation and do mass work. they also invite poor and lower-middle peasants to give reports contrasting past bitterness with today's happiness. this gives the cadres an education in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

this tempering helps the cadres remould their world outlook, deepen their love for the working people, and acquire the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and the fine qualities of the working people by learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

kao feng, deputy secretary of chengtu's west city district party committee who joined the revolution 37 years ago, illustrates how veteran cadres have regained their revolutionary exuberance by attending the school. since the nation-wide liberation, he has been working in the city. he divorced himself from manual labour and gradually estranged himself from the workers and peasants while implementing liu shao-chi's revisionist line in his work. for this, he was criticized during the cultural revolution. he attended the cadre school last year and was assigned to raise pigs. he prepared pig feed, accumulated manure, dug pond and did other odd jobs in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle he had displayed in the years of revolutionary war. he learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and ate, lived and worked like ordinary working people.

returning to office, he has retained and carried forward the revolutionary spirit. he goes to factories to do manual labour regularly and conduct investigations. he helps factories with the work of grasping revolution and promoting production. 'he tells his children what he has gained at the cadre school and from the re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. he persuades them to settle in the countryside.

lin ya-chang who works in the city's trade union council is a school graduate who knew nothing about farming. tempering himself at the cadre school last year, he learned to do farm work and raise pig. he made progress in ideological remoulding, fared well in productive labour and was admitted into the chinese communist party while attending the cadre school.

THEATRICAL TROUPES

Theatrical Troupe Active in South China Mountain Villages

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 8, 1976)

a theatrical troupe on hainan island off the kwangtung coast is known for its constant tour of the villages inhabited by the people of li and miao nationalities in the wuchih mountains. the troupe goes up hill and down dale to present revolutionary plays, songs and dances.

this troupe of paoting county consists of 37 li, miao and han performers. they are mostly former red guards who have settled in the countryside. the great proletarian cultural revolution has helped them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

last year, when the unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, absurd arguments negating the model revolutionary theatrical works were circulated. the members of the troupe decided to give a rebuttal to these arguments by stepping up the performance of the model theatrical works. splitting themselves up into several groups, they set off in different directions to the li and miao villages to perform and teach people to sing arias from the model revolutionary operas.

before the cultural revolution, the li and miao people seldom saw a show because of poor communication facilities. shortly after the theatrical troupe was set up, the troupe members climbed mountains and penetrated dense forests to bring revolutionary art to their doorsteps.

carrying settings, costume, props, lighting equipment and bed rolls by shoulder pole, the 37 members walked dozens of kilometres a day, stopping to give performances in the fields, at worksites and on threshing grounds.

patsun people's commune has 2,000 inhabitants living in hamlets scattered over towering mountains dozens of kilometres apart. people have to climb a dozen mountains and wade through more than 30 brooks to reach there. undaunted by these difficulties, the troupe has repeatedly visited the commune and performed for the commune members.

once when touring the commune, the troupe members heard that two cowherds were tending cattle for the collective all the year round on a high mountain. they immediately went there and gave the cowherds a special performance. included in the programme was an improvised song praising the whole-hearted service of the two cowherds.

the weather on the wuchih mountains is erratic. but the troupe members fear neither hardship nor death and persist in giving mobile performances. over the past six years, the troupe has put on 680 performances to audiences from 52 brigades and 8 farms.

wherever they go they live and study with the masses, join them in criticizing revisionism, and take part in productive labour. during the busy summer farming season, they perform in the fields. they are always on the lookout for stories of new people and new things and make them the themes of the songs and other theatrical items they present.

in addition to giving performances, the troupe members help local peasants learn to read and write and teach them revolutionary songs. they help look after the aged and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, fetching water and firewood for them. they also help train amateur artists among the li and miao peasants.

ALTITUDE PHYSIOLOGY RESEARCH

China's Achievements in Altitude Physiology Research

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1976)

workers of the altitude physiology laboratory of the shanghai institute of physiology have attained noteworthy results in their research work. they attribute their success to frequent sorties to mountains and plateaus where they have been integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

china has many mountains and plateaus, with regions over 3,000 metres above sea level accounting for one sixth of the country's total area. altitude physiology research is of great significance for the investigation, exploitation and utilization of the resources in such regions as well as for promoting the development of the economy, culture and national defence and furthering unity between nationalities.

with the development of china's socialist revolution and construction, an increasing number of mountain mining areas are being exploited and utilized with more and more people going there to take part in construction work. how does high altitude affect working capacity? scientists of the altitude physiology laboratory went to the mining areas on the tienshan mountains, chilien mountain and the chinghai-tibet plateau. they pushed carts and chiselled rocks with the miners in the pits and personally experienced the difficulties of working in rarefied air at great heights. in the evenings, they studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they undertook scientific research with the workers and drew up regulations for productive work in mine pits on plateaus, determining the physiological basis for labour protection in the local conditions.

in the last few years altitude physiology scientists of the institute have done extensive field investigation instead of doing their research as formerly, behind closed doors. they have travelled all over the country, from the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) area to the mining areas on the tangla range, from frontier outposts on the tienshan mountains to pastoral highlands in the chilien mountain.

study of the incidence of acute altitude sickness and the search for effective measures to prevent and treat it is an important topic in altitude clinical medicine and physiological research.

a scientific research coordination group formed by the institute and other scientific institutes and two shanghai pharmaceutical factories recently rediscovered in the treasure-house of chinese medicine and pharmacology an effective way of preventing acute altitude sickness. they have visited herdsmen of various nationalities in tibet, sinkiang and chinghai, whose families have lived for generations on highlands, and observed and recorded the symptoms of altitude sickness. they have interviewed traditional tibetan practitioners and inquired about the incidence of the complaint and analysed the folk remedies traditionally used to prevent and treat it. through the concerted efforts of its members, the scientific research coordination group found a herbal medicine, now known as "compound number four", which has an effective preventive rate of upwards of 90 per cent. they have also succeeded in preparing an effective medicine for treating altitude nausea and headache.

scientists have also undertaken research work on the incidence and causes of polycythaemia (an increase in the number and concentration of circulating red blood corpuscles) and on how to prevent and treat this result of chronic mountain sickness. they have made an intensive analysis of the data and electrograms they collected on the plateaus and written a number of valuable scientific theses.

china's qomolangma feng is the world's highest peak and an ideal place for the study of altitude physiology. since the start of the cultural revolution, members of the altitude physiology laboratory and other scientists have gone there twice to conduct multi-branch scientific survey. in 1966 and 1967 they made the first expedition to the qomolangma area 5,000 to 6,000 metres above sea level to study the physiological conditions of people of the tibetan and han nationalities on the spot and wrote a scientific thesis "initial study of basic principles of altitude acclimatization of mankind". when the chinese mountaineering expedition re-ascended qomolangma feng in 1975, these scientists again joined the comprehensive survey team, made a physiological survey in the area of this peak and obtained a wealth of precious scientific data. by means of telemetric equipment, they monitored and recorded electrocardiographic changes in the human body on the summit. this is the first such effort in the history of the world's mountaineering and physiological research. disregarding hardships, the scientists several times ascended to 6,500 metres above sea level and got first-hand data on the effect of the low-oxygen environment on physiological functions and on the adaptability of the human body.

COLOR VIDEOTAPES

Central China Factory Makes Color Videotape

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 8, 1976)

workers at the wuhan experimental factory in hupeh province have succeeded in producing colour videotape by implementing china's principle of independence and self-reliance.

this colour videotape simultaneously records the image and sound with high quality and is used like any ordinary tape recording.

a half year test carried out on the tape by the peking television station has proved it to be of good quality and up to standard. the image produced on the screen is clear, bright with good three-dimensional sense. production of the tape has now begun in the wuhan factory.

the colour videotape can also be used in industry, agriculture, culture and education, health work, and national defence construction.

the wuhan experimental factory had many difficulties to overcome before producing the tape. in order to solve the key problem of wear resistance which determines the life-span of the tape, the workers put on asbestic clothes and masks and kept experimenting despite high temperatures in the heat of last summer. they finally solved several knotty problems and produced the videotape before national day last year.

all the equipment required in the process of making the colour videotape made by three-in-one teams of workers, cadres and technical personnel. the workers turned an old workshop into a tape-coating shop. they improvised methods for air purification and built a tape-cutting machine, previously planned as an import.

JUTE AND HEMP

Good Harvest of Jute and Ambary in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 9, 1976)

kwangtung province, south china, has just reaped a jute and ambary harvest, which is 16 per cent bigger than that of last year, the peak year in history, or five times that for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

kwangtung province is one of china's major producers of bast fibre plants. after liberation, especially since the beginning of the cultural revolution, jute and ambary production has made big progress. in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the cadres and masses of people's communes have deepened the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with the local class struggle and aroused their socialist enthusiasm. they have tried to tap the production potential in a thousand and one ways, developed catch cropping and this year enlarged the area planted to jute and ambary to a record 59,000 hectares and more.

at spring sowing time, there was a bad spell of cold weather and excessive rain. however, the cadres and masses battled the elements in the revolutionary spirit of "man will triumph over nature". in wuchuan county, the major producer of these crops in the province, some 360 hectares were frost-bitten and the seeds rotted. the commune members re-ploughed the land and got the seeds sown again in time. they dug ditches to drain off water, applied ashes and strengthened field management. with all this, they have brought both total and per-hectare yields to all time high.

AUTUMN CROPS

South China Strengthens Field Management of Autumn Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1976)

cadres
and peasants in kwangtung province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, are intensifying field management of autumn crops in an effort to ensure an all-round good harvest this year.

using the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts as a powerful motive force, they have deepened the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

late rice in kwangtung province was transplanted later than usual this year because of the delay in early rice harvesting caused by a long period of low temperatures. the cadres and masses took measures which enlarged late rice acreage and strengthened field management.

in kwangsi, hoeing and top dressing on more than 1,400,000 hectares of late rice were carried out soon after the transplanting had been completed. at present, almost half of the late rice fields have had their first round of hoeing.

the late rice in the province as well as the region is showing sturdy growth.

in their resolve to get a good harvest of late rice, the commune peasants in the province and the region are working energetically on collecting manure and making compost. in the eleven counties under the chaoching prefecture in kwangtung province, 1,400,000 people turned out every day to collect green manure and dig river silt. in kwangsi, by the end of august, 1.5 million tons more manure was collected than in last year.

the local poor and lower-middle peasants took special preventive measures against insect pests and plant diseases according to local conditions.

at the same time, efforts have been made to step up field management of sugar cane and maize.

since the beginning of this year, large numbers of cadres have gone to the grassroots to eat, live and work alongside the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Molecular Biology Group Leaves for Britain and France

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

a 6-member molecular biology group of the chinese academy of sciences left peking yesterday on a visit to britain and france.

the group is led by shen shan-chiung, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shanghai institute of plant physiology.

CHINA AND CANADA

Feature: Bethune Memorial House -- Symbol of Internationalism

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1976)

-- a two-storey wooden house stands in gravenhurst, by the scenic muskoka lake, some 160 kilometres to the north of toronto, canada. shaded by maple and pine trees and facing a green lawn, the yellowish building makes a brilliant picture contrasting pleasantly and harmoniously with the green foliage. there is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription: "the bethune memorial house".

the house, first built in 1880, is the former residence of norman bethune, the great internationalist champion who was born there on march 3, 1890.

as an ordinary doctor who made an extraordinary contribution to the cause of human progress, dr. bethune earned high public esteem. paying tribute to his greatness, the canadian government declared on august 17, 1972 that bethune is a canadian of "national historic significance." it enjoined, in october 1973, the national park and the national historical service of canada to make plan for the repair of his former residence. extensive work has been done since by a team comprising artists,

designers, historians, cultural relics specialists, artisans and construction workers. since then, nearly ten thousand articles have been collected or reproduced for display.

everyone in the team worked with great enthusiasm. wallace snow, a carpenter who did repairs for the roof, doors and windows, said: "i know bethune was a great man, our work is very significant." roderick stewart, author of the book "bethune", who has twice visited china and retains close connections with the late doctor's friends and relatives in canada, the united states, spain, britain and mexico, now serves as an adviser to the memorial house and has contributed greatly to the collection of valuable objects and historical materials on display.

before the opening of the memorial house to the public, we interviewed mitchell sharp, leader of the canadian government to parliament and president of the privy council. the former secretary of state for external affairs told us of the great significance of the opening. he said, "i cannot think of any other way that would be more effective in helping to promote cordial relations between the peoples of canada and china."

a glorious life

walking upstairs and passing through the bedroom used by bethune in his childhood, we came to the room housing an exhibition on the life of the doctor. many articles and photos there show the life of bethune is a life of splendour.

bethune was a distinguished surgeon and practised in montreal for a long time. he took part in the international physiological conference held in the soviet union, the birthplace of the october revolution, in 1935 and made a two-month tour there. the visit had a great influence on his thinking. he asked himself after returning home: how can we give better medical service to the unemployed? though cured and sent home, will not a tuberculous jobless worker remain unable to maintain a bare subsistence and be starved to death all the same? it seems that in order to solve the question of medical treatment, the unreasonable economic system must be changed.

norman bethune joined the canadian communist party in 1936. in the summer of the same year, he led a medical team to spain where the flames of war were raging and supported the spanish people's just struggle against fascism with concrete action.

nearly half of the more than 50 precious photos on show were taken in china. in the less than two

years when he fought shoulder to shoulder with the chinese army and people in the war of resistance against japan, bethune wrote the most impressive chapter in his life. on january 8, 1938, dr. bethune, carrying his medical kit along with him, bid his last farewell to canada and boarded a ship for china. during the voyage he wrote to his friend: "i am going to china because there exists the most urgent need excl."

then we saw photos of cave dwellings at the foot of the pagoda hill in yenan and a huge photo of chairman mao tsetung taken in yenan. beside the photo are copies of chairman mao's brilliant work "in memory of norman bethune" in chinese, english and french.

in his belief that time is life, doctor bethune lost no time in attending to the wounded soldiers of the chinese eighth route army. the time has gone for a surgeon to wait for the wounded in the rear, he has to work at the front, bethune said. so in a buddhist temple only two miles from the frontline, in spite of shellings by the japanese invaders in april 1939, he worked nonstop day and night, operating on 115 wounded soldiers for 69 consecutive hours and disregarding his own security entirely. a photograph showing him performing operation focuses the attention of all visitors, who linger there, apparently inspired by his spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self.

among the exhibits are articles and letters written by the late canadian doctor, and also gifts sent from china in 1975 including a marble bust of bethune and books and pictorials printed in memory of him.

glory of canadian people

sue barker and debbe churchill, both guides at the memorial house, were highly elated at its opening. in the past two years when the memorial house was still under construction, they received more than 2,500 visitors from all parts of the world. sue barker said with great emotion: bethune was a great man, he was noble-minded and during his lifetime, he had done so much to relieve the sufferings of the oppressed people. visitors all expressed admiration for bethune's noble-mindedness, the guide noted, adding that she, as a canadian, is proud of bethune.

carol lem, who had just graduated from toronto university, was appointed superintendent of the memorial house last june. highly honoured by the job, she said she felt lucky and excited on accepting the appointment. this was an extraordinary job, she added.

on the eve of the opening of the memorial house, we paid a visit to mrs. hiziewood who lives close to the house. she worked as a librarian for many years and has just retired. she told us that in the past few years more and more readers came to her to borrow the book "norman bethune". many nearby schools have set up courses to lecture on bethune's life, she said, adding bethune is a great man and is the glory of canada.

bridge of friendship

38 years ago, comrade norman bethune made light of travelling thousands of miles to china. with his life and blood he nourished the flowers of friendship between the chinese and canadian people. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the contacts between the two governments and two peoples have been steadily growing. and now, the opening of the bethune memorial house has built a new bridge of friendship between the two peoples. as former mayor of gravenhurst mr. simmons put it, the canadian people will further realize bethune's significance in history as time elapses. the visit of the house by batches of young people will certainly promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. comrade bethune has not only become a figure in the annals of chinese history, but is becoming a figure in the annals of canadian history as well. the opening of the house will add new chapters to the history of friendship between the two peoples. brain symonds, a young historian who also lives close to the house, said this memorial house has linked together the two great countries, canada and china, and it is a bridge of friendship.

as a great communist fighter, comrade bethune shone brightly throughout his life. his noble quality, spirit of absolute selflessness and his heroic merits will live forever in people's hearts. the bethune spirit will shine forever.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Forestry Study Group Leaves Denmark for Visit to Norway

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1976)

the chinese forestry study group headed by wang pin, deputy director of the forestry bureau under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, left here today for a study tour of norway after concluding its visit in this country.

the chinese group made a study tour of the country from september 2 to 6 on the invitation of the departments concerned here. during its stay, it visited a number of forest areas, factories and institutes of higher education and research, and was accorded friendly hospitality.

minister for housing and environmental protection of denmark helge nielsen received all members of the group and gave a dinner in their honour on september 3.

ambassador yueh liang gave a reception for the visiting group at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND FINLAND

New Finnish Ambassador Presents Credentials to Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice Chairman of NPC Standing Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

pentti martin suomela, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of finland presented his credentials to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress this morning.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-minister; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department; chang yi-chun, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy in china were also present.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Red Cross Donates Rice to Gambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

a donation of 500 tons of rice by the chinese red cross society to the gambian government was presented at a ceremony in banjul yesterday, according to a report from the capital of the gambia.

on behalf of the chinese red cross society, chen shih-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the gambia, handed the rice over to m.b. wada, representative of the gambian government and deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs.

cereal production in the gambia this year has been seriously affected by natural calamities.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

New Hungarian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

ribanszki robert, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the hungarian people's republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials here this afternoon to ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and yu hung-liang, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the hungarian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND IRELAND

Dublin University College Football Team Plays
Friendship Match in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1976)

a dublin university college football team of national university of ireland took on the shanghai eleven in an opening friendship match of its china tour before some 10,000 cheering spectators at the hungkou stadium here this evening.

huang chin-hai, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned were among the spectators and they met and had a friendly conversation with leader of the visiting team david andrews before the kickoff.

the turf was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and ireland. the fine sportsmanship and good skills shown by the players of the two countries were warmly applauded by the spectators. the match ended 4-1 in favour of the home players.

the visitors arrived in shanghai on september 6 and they were guests of honour at a reception hosted by the shanghai branch of the chinese football association yesterday evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Youth Friendship Ship Visiting
Group Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1976)

a japan-china university youth friendship ship visiting group from hyogo prefecture, japan, sailed for home from here at the end of a friendly visit to china.

seeing it off at the dock were yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

tokitada sakai, leader of the visiting group, flew home yesterday evening.

the 498-member japanese visiting group arrived in the northeast china port city of luta on september 2. the japanese friends arrived in shanghai from luta on september 6 and were guests at a reception hosted by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee that evening. chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the reception and met with the leading members of the visiting group before the reception.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Song, Dance Ensemble Gives Premiere in Kenya

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Sept. 8, 1976)

the visiting song and dance ensemble of china gave its premiere here yesterday evening to the warm welcome of the spectators.

watching the performance were kenyan minister for housing and social affairs z.t. onyonka (also in charge of cultural and sports affairs), minister for foreign affairs m. waiyaki and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador wang yueh-yi and other diplomatic envoys accredited to kenya were also present.

speaking before the performance, minister onyonka and head of the chinese ensemble wang tzu-cheng expressed the wish that the ensemble's kenya tour will further strengthen the friendly relations between kenya and china and promote the cultural exchanges.

the 12 items of songs and dances including the dance "militiawomen of the grassland" presented by the ensemble were received with acclamation.

the audience was very much delighted to hear the chinese artists sing kenyan songs such as "kenya, our country". as a streamer inscribed with "long live friendship between chinese and kenyan people" in chinese and swahili appeared on the stage, the whole hall burst into a warm applause.

at the end of the performance, ministers onyonka and waiyaki mounted the stage in company of ambassador wang yueh-yi and wang tzu-cheng to congratulate the chinese artists on their success.

yesterday morning, minister onyonka received the leaders of the ensemble at his office.

the chinese ensemble arrived here on september 6 and was greeted at the airport by the kenyan foreign minister and other officials. a group of kenyan dancers were also there welcoming their chinese colleagues with dances.

CHINA AND LAOS

Peking Reception for Lao Army Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening in honour of a football team of the vientiane command of the lao people's liberation army led by nounekeo, deputy director of the lao sports bureau.

sithon cibounheuang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy here, was among the guests at the reception.

present were lu chin-tung, leading member of the host commission, and li feng-lou, yin tso-chen and chu tse, leading members of organizations concerned, and chinese football players.

the visiting team is the first sports team which has come on a match tour of china since the lao nation-wide liberation and the founding of the people's democratic republic of laos. the friends from the sports circles of china and laos were very happy to meet each other today.

speaking at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of friendship, li feng-lou and nounekeo expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would be constantly enhanced and the physical culture of the two countries be daily developed. the hosts and guests exchanged souvenirs.

the lao comrades arrived in peking yesterday evening.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Football Team of Vientiane Command of Lao People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met here this afternoon with the football team of the vientiane command of the lao people's liberation army led by nounekeo, deputy director of the lao sports bureau.

sithon cibounheuang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of laos, was present.

also present were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, yin tso-chen, chang hsi-jang and chu tse.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Philippine International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

fu tao, head of the chinese pavilion at the philippine international fair, left peking by air today for the philippines.

he was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and antonio i. basilio, commercial counsellor of the embassy of the philippines here.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Act Like Arsonist Crying "Fire"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

the soviet revisionists are acting the arsonist crying "fire" at the united nations conference on the law of the sea, says an article carried in the "people's daily" today.

the article, by a group of worker commentators of the third peking rolling mill, reads in part as follows:

at the current session of the united nations conference on the law of the sea, the soviet revisionists were scathingly condemned by the representatives of the medium and small countries for the obstinate soviet insistence on the absurdity to regard the exclusive economic zone as part of the high seas. stung and ashamed, the soviet representatives vented their fury by making the slanderous counter-charge that the third world countries tried to "turn the seas into a scene of contention and conflict". this is actually the arsonist crying "fire" -- a trick both despicable and villainous.

who indeed has tried to "turn the seas into a scene of contention and conflict"? the answer is clear and no amount of soviet sophistry can pervert the truth.

for centuries past, the vast seas and oceans were areas for which the colonialists and imperialists had scrambled and where no room was left for the numerous third world countries. to safeguard their state sovereignty and security and to protect their national economies, the third world countries have called for the establishment of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and pointed out explicitly that this zone should be under the jurisdiction of the coastal country concerned and is decidedly not part of the high seas. can any blame be ascribed to this just demand? the soviet revisionists went berserk to oppose the just demand and brought false charge against the third world countries. this precisely shows that they have inherited the colonialist and imperialist mantle and reveals their reactionary stand of trying to maintain the old law of the sea of the imperialists.

the soviet revisionists have long viciously attacked small and medium-sized countries for advocating the 200-mile exclusive economic zone. they talk the nonsense that these countries are motivated by a desire to "control" and "carve up" the seas of the world and to

deprive the various countries of their "right to share the use" of the seas, and so on and so forth. however, it is precisely the soviet revisionists who are frenziedly expanding their maritime forces in an attempt to control the seas of the world and establish maritime hegemony. their fleets are cruising the oceans recklessly, their spy ships have intruded into the territorial seas of other countries, and their commercial fleets are plundering other countries' maritime resources. and it is none other than the two superpowers which are stirring up trouble, creating conflicts and fiercely contending with each other in the oceans of the world. the soviet revisionists are especially ferocious and unbridled in this respect. the proclamation of 200-mile exclusive economic zones by numerous small and medium-sized countries is an act against the aggression and expansion of maritime hegemonism and is therefore absolutely just and reasonable.

it must be pointed out that it is out of its social-imperialistic nature that the soviet union is dead set against the exclusive economic zone. to establish its global hegemony, it has long worked as its primary goal towards seizing and controlling the seas so as to create "a certain prerequisite" for the domination of the world. that is why it is all eagerness to turn the high seas into its "mare nostrum". its theory that the exclusive economic zone forms "part of the high seas" is invented to serve its purpose of dominating the oceans of the world.

however, the soviet revisionists have completely miscalculated. the establishment of 200-mile exclusive economic zones has become an unreversible historic trend. it can be said with certainty that the soviet revisionists, who are bent on becoming an overlord on the seas, will be ultimately swept away by the angry waves of anti-hegemonic struggle waged by the united people of the third world.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1976)

a tanzanian shipping delegation led by j. sepeku, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of communications and transport, and managing-director of the tanzanian side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, arrived here today to attend the 10th meeting of the board of directors of the company.

it was greeted at the airport by chou chiu-yen, managing-director of the chinese side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, and leading members of departments concerned.

p.b. mwidadi, commercial counsellor of the tanzanian embassy here was also present.

CHINA AND UN

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Holds Debate on East Timor

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 9, 1976)

the united nations special committee on decolonization held a debate yesterday and today on the question of east timor. representatives of many third world countries denounced the indonesian authorities for their illegal annexation of east timor and demanded the indonesian government immediately withdraw all its invading troops from east timor to let the east timorese people exercise their right to self-determination and independence free from any outside interference.

jose ramos horta, foreign minister of the democratic republic of east timor, when addressing the committee, strongly condemned the indonesian government for armed aggression and illegal annexation of east timor. he said the democratic republic of east timor was born after a long struggle of national independence but was immediately subjected to aggression by the indonesian government. indonesia launched an all-out invasion of the east timorese territory despite

the 1975 u.n. general assembly and security council resolutions deploring indonesia's military intervention in east timor and calling on indonesia to withdraw its forces from the territory.

horta stressed that the people of east timor, under the leadership of fretilin, are still waging a war of resistance against indonesia. he pointed out that indonesia, while vainly justifying its invasion as a measure to restore "order", is acting as a policeman in south-east asia. fretilin hopes that the special committee on decolonization will not abdicate from giving its most active support to the just struggle of the people of east timor so as to consolidate their independence and sovereignty, he said.

patrice h. houngavou, representative of benin, pointed out that the international community considers indonesia's annexation of east timor as null and void. the east timorese people must be ensured total self-determination and their armed struggle against indonesia must be fully supported. he stressed that indonesia must stop its policy of domination in the east timorese territory and its genocide against the people of east timor.

paul michel ampat, representative of congo, said that it is unjustified for indonesia to invade the territory of east timor. the international community should give forceful support to the timorese people in their struggle for national independence.

the representative of guinea-bissau said that the special committee should give strong support to the people of east timor in their struggle against indonesian aggression.

jose carlos lobo, representative of mozambique, said that the people of mozambique, also a victim of oppressive colonialism, are in solidarity with the people of east timor.

chinese representative wu miao-fa said that since last year, the u.n. general assembly and the security council have adopted three resolutions condemning indonesia for its aggression against east timor, calling upon all states to respect the territorial integrity of east timor and the inalienable right of its people to self-determination, and calling upon indonesia to withdraw without delay its aggressive forces therefrom. all this has given expression to the just demand of the great majority of u.n. member states and the people of the world.

he pointed out that since its occupation of east timor by armed forces, indonesia has not only shown contempt for the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council and refused to withdraw its troops, but has recently gone even further to declare east timor "a province" of indonesia in the name of the "wishes of the people", thus nakedly annexing a sovereign state. in so doing, it is grossly trampling upon the purposes and principles of the united nations charter.

he said that in order to legalize their aggression against and annexation of east timor, the indonesian authorities have gone so far as to concoct the fallacy that "the process of decolonization has been completed in the territory" and that, therefore, there should be "no interference in the internal affairs of indonesia". this is all the more absurd. in plain language, this is not only an attempt to describe as "decolonization" the farce of annexing east timor, a farce which has been repudiated by the people of east timor and the whole world, and then to impose it upon the people of east timor and the united nations, but also the logic of a thief crying "catch the thief" habitually employed by all expansionists.

he continued that the chinese delegation condemns the indonesian authorities for their expansionist acts. the indonesian government must abide by the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council and immediately withdraw all its invading troops from east timor, so that the east timorese people may exercise their right to self-determination and independence free from any outside interference. the chinese government and people firmly support the east timorese people in their just struggle to defend their national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity against indonesian expansionism.

the special committee concluded the discussion of the question with a decision to transmit the documentation on east timor to the next session of the u.n. general assembly.

Chinese Delegation to Council Session of
IMCO Leaves Peking for London

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1976)

a chinese delegation led by ting chi-chung left here for london by air yesterday to attend the 37th session of the council and the 31st session of the legal committee of the u.n. inter-governmental maritime consultative organization (imco).

alternate representative shen chao-chi is already in london.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Head of State of Western Samoa Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1976)

his highness malietoa tanumafili ii, head of state of western samoa, left peking by air this afternoon with his party at the end of his successful official visit to china.

before his departure, his highness malietoa tanumafili ii asked foreign minister chiao kuan-hua to convey his deepest condolences to premier hua kuo-feng, the chinese government and the chinese people on the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the distinguished guests from western samoa were seen off at the airport by foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and leading members of departments concerned.

this morning, his highness malietoa tanumafili ii and other distinguished guests visited an exhibition on the nation-wide movement to learn from tachai in agriculture and the palace museum.

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